

Pastor Russell's Prophecy
Twenty-Five Years Ago
Marvelous fulfillment described
In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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NIGHT
EDITION
FINANCIAL MARKETS
SPORTS

ALLIES AGREE NOT TO MAKE PEACE UNTIL ALL CONSENT GERMAN ADVANCE TRYING TO GET AROUND PARIS BY EAST Kaiser's Troops Along Vistula Reinforced by 175,000

AUSTRIAN INVADERS OF POLAND DRIVEN BACK INTO GALICIA

Russians Win Decisive Victory at Tomaszow, on Their Own Soil, and Two Austrian Generals Are Among Dead—Beaten Army Retires to Hills.

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Austrian invasion of Russian Poland has been decisively repulsed, according to dispatches from Petrograd (St. Petersburg), which have reached the Exchange Telegraph Co., via Rome. The dispatches state that, in a battle near Tomaszow, Poland, the Russians completely routed the Austrians, and that two Generals are among the Austrian dead.

Tomaszow is 30 miles southeast of Lodz, and is about halfway between the Austrian border and Warsaw, the capital of Poland. The plan of the Austrians was to effect a junction with the German army corps from East Prussia, and then to march on Warsaw. The indications are that this plan has been thwarted, and that the Austrians are being driven back into Galicia (Austrian Poland), where another Austrian army has already sustained crushing defeats, causing the loss of Lemberg.

The Petrograd War Office now estimates that the Russian victories in Galicia and the Serbian victory at Jadar have so crippled the forces of the dual monarchy that only 20 Russian army corps are needed to keep Austria in check. This released 20 corps for the invasion of Germany.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Rome says it is officially admitted in Vienna that the Russians have captured both Lemberg and Halicz. The Rome dispatch also states that dispatches from Vienna announce that following its success at Lemberg, the Russian center has suddenly begun a movement northward against the attack of the armies under the Austrian Generals Aehrenthal and Dankel, who have been operating against Lublin and Zamosc, in Russian Poland. This dispatch was sent before the news of the Austrian defeat at Tomaszow.

Lemberg's importance. The Chronicle's correspondent sends the following from Petrograd: "The capture of Lemberg is of great importance in freeing Russia's hands for her campaign against Germany. Galicia has its special importance for Russia, but it is felt throughout the empire that the enemy to be crushed is Germany.

"Austrian troops are hastily fortifying a swampy position at Grodek, 20 miles west of Lemberg, which seems to be a good point for defense.

"Gen. Brodinskiy, a highly respected Russian officer, has been appointed Governor of the occupied district of Galicia. It is a curious coincidence that the name of the Austrian Governor of Galicia is Brodinskiy."

Rich Supplies of War Stores Fell to Russians With Lemberg

The Petrograd correspondent of the Post, describing the Russian advance on Lemberg, says: "The Austrians were concentrating two army corps toward the east of their position, to face the Russian Kiev district army, but the Russians attacked before the concentration was completed. On Wednesday morning, the Russians were established all around the northern, eastern and half of the southern face of the capital. Lemberg stands high above the surrounding country, its obsolete defenses being supplemented by modern intrenchments.

"It would seem that the role of the Austrian army, whose double duty it was to cover Lemberg and also the right flank of the Austrian forces in Poland, was so absolute that the Russians must have entered Lemberg at the heels of the runaways, for at 11 o'clock Thursday morning Lemberg was entirely in Russian possession. The military stores of every kind, explosives, powder magazines, complete wireles and telegraph installations, in short, the whole equipment of the important military center fell intact into the hands of the victorious Russians.

"Captured 20 Forts. The capture of Halicz, which was protected by 20 small forts, entailed a harder task, as the Russians were obliged to capture all the forts, and the Austrians made desperate resistance.

"The Russians had been fighting continuously for eight days after a previous week or 10 days of marching. The fighting and marching troops of the Russian left wing covered nearly a hundred and fifty miles in 15 days, cap-

Belgians Caring for Wounded Uhlans

The uhlan shown on the stretcher was being carried aboard the Belgium hospital ship Princess Clementine by two members of the Civic Guard of Ostend. He was wounded in the outskirts when his command made a daring dash into the famous watering place.



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TAX ON PICTURE FILMS URGED TO GET WAR REVENUE

House Committee Works on
Lists of Articles Submitted for
\$100,000,000 Special Levy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Taxing moving picture films for war revenue was urged before the Ways and Means Committee today at deliberations on the measure raise \$100,000,000 in response to President Wilson's message. One member of the committee showed testimony of film manufacturers telling of profits aggregating 118 per cent.

Opposition to a tax on railroad tickets and gasoline developed. Scores of taxable items were discussed. That cigars and tobacco would not be taxed seemed assured, in the opinion of a majority of the members of the committee. An increased tax on beer is assured. Domestic wines probably will not escape. Several members urged an increase from one to one and one-half per cent in the taxes on the income in excess of \$4000, even though the revenue therefrom would not be available until next year. There also was advocated a tax on inheritances.

Lists of articles suggested for the special tax levy were considered by the committee and as soon as they complete their program it will be submitted to the Treasury Department. The amount of money to be produced on each article and taxation rate will be fixed, then the bill will be introduced in the House for immediate action.

Articles suggested as special revenue producers included beer, domestic wines, whisky, tobacco, chewing gum, proprietary articles, soft drinks, playing cards, railroad and amusement tickets and gasoline.

Banker to Collect the Belgian "Contribution"

COPENHAGEN, via London, Sept. 5.—The Berliner Tageblatt announces that Dr. Karl Helfferich, director of the Deutsche Bank, and Dr. Paul von Schlabach, head of the Reichsbank, are serving as reserve officers in a cuirassier regiment, have been appointed to attend to the arrangement for the payment of Belgian war contributions.

It is recalled that Bismarck in 1871 employed the then head of the Reichsbank as financial expert in connection with the French war indemnity.

Paris Youths Are Asked to Form a Bicycle Detachment

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Gen. Gallieni, the Military Governor of Paris, has issued an invitation to young men between the ages of 17 and 29 to join bicycle and motor bicycle detachments for various military purposes.

Youths of this age may not take part in regular military operations.

Brieux, Dramatist, Writes of Savagery of Warfare

PARIS, Sept. 5.—M. Brieux, the dramatist, who witnessed the arrival of a train full of fugitives at Chartres the other day, describes his experience in the Figaro. They gathered round him and told him stories such as are now becoming familiar and will presently be so common that the most unsentimental of minds will be capable of responding to their appeal. Brieux writes: "Children weep or gaze with wide eyes, wondering what is the matter. Old folks sit in gloomy silence. Women with haggard cheeks and disheveled hair seem to belong to another age.

"They tell of invaders who scattered powder around or threw petroleum into their houses and then set them afire.

"And when did this happen? Yesterday! It is not a matter of centuries ago in distant climes, but yesterday and quite near to us. Yet one cannot believe it was really yesterday that these things were done. What I see is a drama of the Middle Ages, or even further back in the times of the Huns, days when whole populations fled before wild horsemanship in the skins of beasts; but no, it was yesterday!"

Capital Change to Bordeaux Almost Swamp Accommodation

BORDEAUX, France, via Paris, Sept. 5, 1:30 p. m.—This city has become overcrowded through the arrival of the members of the Government, foreign legations, newspaper men and many travelers. The hotels, restaurants and the street cars are packed with people. Rooms in the principal hotels have been requisitioned for the use of officers of the Government and the usual occupants were forced to vacate.

All roads leading to Bordeaux are filled with every sort of conveyance. The staffs of the embassies have been located at Arcachon, a popular summer resort 35 miles southwest of this city.

All the local newspapers mention with pride the honor conferred upon Bordeaux in being selected as the temporary seat of the Government.

Crystal Palace Is Made Naval Training Quarters

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Admiralty has taken over Crystal Palace for naval training purposes, its use to begin in a fortnight.

Germans Striving to Isolate Paris North and East, Says Expert

By the Military Expert of the New York Evening Sun.

Published in St. Louis Exclusively in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch by Special Arrangement With the Sun.

WHILE any effort to estimate the full purpose of the new German "turning movement," reported from Paris and London alike this morning, must be wholly a matter of speculation, there are still certain facts which make it possible at least to hazard a guess. To any student of the Civil War campaigns, there is an inevitable parallel.

Thus, the other day it was pointed out that from Mons-Charleroi to the very gates of Paris, the German advance had followed the course and the strategy of Grant from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor. In each case, a superior army advancing upon the enemy's capital had endeavored at once by frontal and flank attack to crush the opposing army and to cut it off from the capital. Mons-Charleroi, Landrecies-Avesnes, St. Quentin-Guise—these battles are wholly analogous to the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and South Anna, while the other recent battle, about which we know nothing, may probably be compared to Cold Harbor.

Policy of Isolation.

Having failed at Cold Harbor, which was so near to Richmond that the smoke and sound of battle drifted over the Confederacy's capital, what was Grant's next move? A wide swing east and south to put himself in the rear of the Confederate capital, to take Petersburg if possible, and to get possession of the railways leading south from Richmond. In a word, his strategy was simply to isolate the city of Richmond, and he left on the north only a minor force, taking the bulk of his army south.

Now a glance at the map shows that La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre, the point at which the German movement seems to be directed, is south and east of the first line of forts of Paris. It is on the Marne, and if the Germans succeed in crossing that river, they will automatically secure a number of the main rail-

GERMAN GENERAL STAFF QUARTERS MOVED TO MONS

Reports From Both Capitals Show
Maubeuge, Believed to Have
Fallen, Is Still in Hands of French
Resisting German Bombardment.

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 5, 3:45 p. m.—Russia, Great Britain and France today signed an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations.

Following is the text of the protocol. The undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, hereby declare as follows:

The British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies.

In faith whereof the undersigned have signed this declaration and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London in triplicate this fifth day of September, nine hundred and fourteen.

E. GREY,
British Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
PAUL CAMBON,
French Ambassador to Great Britain.
BECKENDORF,
Russian Ambassador to Great Britain.

Germans Move to Southeast

PARIS, Sept. 5, 3:15 p. m.—An official announcement says: "The enemy is pursuing his side movement. He continues to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on his right and to march in a southeast direction."

It has become apparent to observers here that the Germans do not intend to engage the allied armies sent to meet them northwest of Paris. The enemy evidently is making an extended turning movement.

The official announcement made last evening was: "The movements of the opposing armies outside Paris continued without any attempt having been made today by the enemy against our various positions.

"There are indications that a German movement is developing in an eastward and southeastward direction."

The War Office at Bordeaux late last night sent the following communication to the Press Bureau here:

"On our left, the enemy appears to neglect Paris to pursue its turning movement. It has reached La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre, partment of Seine and Marne, 11 miles east of Meaux."

"On our right in Lorraine and in Vosges the fighting proceeds with alternating fortunes.

"Maubeuge, which is being violently bombarded, resists vigorously."

PARIS, Sept. 5, via London.—Five German army corps (about 175,000 men), have arrived at the Vistula River, according to the Rome correspondent of the Paris Matin. These corps are mostly from Belgium and the North of France, the correspondent says, and were brought up to oppose the advance of the Russians.

London Believes Germans Will Try to Take Paris by a Grand Assault

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Official Information Bureau announced today a German squadron had sunk 15 British fishing boats in the North Sea.

Military experts believe the Germans are preparing for a grand assault upon Paris in the hope of battering down the defenses of the capital. This is because the investment of Paris,

while the huge mobile army of the allies is outside the city, would not appear to be a logical part of the swift German campaign.

News of the withdrawal of German troops toward the Prussian frontier is not generally credited here because, with their supreme effort in the West as a primary object, the Germans are hardly likely to weaken their forces.

News from Northern Belgium indicates that the Belgian troops are recovering from the grueling punishment inflicted upon them by the German invaders and are resuming their activities.

In some quarters the belief prevailed that the German plans of campaign may be radically changed by the Austrian disasters, but in spite of this move observers are of the opinion that Germany must continue her remorseless advance in the West without considering the misfortune of her ally.

Fall of Paris Not Fatal.

If Paris falls the effect already has been more or less discounted in London, as the War Office has managed to convey the impression that the capture of the French capital means only the prolongation of the war.

This phase of the situation brought home to the British public has unquestionably stimulated recruiting.

There is no indication that the allies in the west intend to assume the aggressive. On the other hand, the indications are that if the Germans capture Paris every effort will be made to render it a barren triumph by leading the Germans from position to position in a series of rear-guard actions until the invaders are exhausted.

The first official communication from the new capital of France at Bordeaux indicates the failure of a German flanking movement, evidently intended to cut the left wing of the allies.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Copenhagen dated Friday says: "Berlin dispatches indicate that the Germans are throwing troops back eastward to meet Russia's advance."

"The president of the German military staff controlling the railways, states that the principal lines will close for the present so that on the German section the main communication between Scandinavian countries and the Continent via Gjerdsen and Wargemunde is again shut down. All the rolling stock, it is believed, is now wanted for moving a large number of troops to the eastward."

"Further indications are that the points the troops are being withdrawn from are Alsace and Lorraine."

"All the German railroads are now closed to civil traffic and land communication from Berlin and Copenhagen is stopped."

German Headquarters Moved

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says that the German general staff has been moved from Brussels to Mons.

A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam reports that Termonde, 16 miles east by south of Ghent, has been hastily destroyed and that railway communication is interrupted.

The Official News Bureau announced last night that, according to information from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and it is understood that others have been sunk in the vicinity of the Kiel Canal.

No further information regarding the naval encounter in which these damages were sustained by the German ships has been made public.

Incomplete official reports, the first of which apparently were withheld by the censor, showed that the old British torpedo gunboat Speedy had struck a mine and, presumably, had been lost.

Montenegrins Occupy Part of the Austrian Sea Coast

ROME, Sept. 5, via Paris, 11:40 a. m.—A telegram from San Giovanni, in Albania, says that Montenegrin troops, led by Gens. Martynovich and Buetich, have occupied the Dalmatian coast between Antivari and Cattaro.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch received here from Milan, Italy, quotes the Corriere della Sera to the effect that a Montenegrin army corps has occupied a strip of Austrian territory between the Montenegrin frontier and the sea, as far north as Budua, 10 miles southeast of Cattaro. The advance guards have arrived near Cattaro, which the Montenegrins are bent upon taking with the assistance of French and British warships.

King of Belgium Slightly Wounded

LONDON, Sept. 5, 3:47 p. m.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that King Albert of Belgium was slightly injured by a shrapnel splinter while he was heading the retreat of Belgian troops to Antwerp.

British Horse Fight Uhlans

10 Days Against Odds of 5 to 1

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Sir Philip Chetwood, commanding the British cavalry brigade which routed the Prussian horse Cuirassiers, Landwehr and Leichte Brigade, writes home as follows: "We have been fighting without cessation for 10 days. We have had no rest except when fighting with odds five to one against us. We have been through the Uhlans like brown paper, but we must have them."

Sir Philip Chetwood was the first one mentioned in Gen. French's dispatches.

German Aviators Drop Rockets

to Direct Artillery Fire

PARIS, Sept. 5.—An infantryman on his way to the hospital at Nice told the correspondent of the Matin that the German aviators fly over the camp at night and when they can locate a bivouac they let fall a rocket that leaves a long line of sparks behind thus enabling their artillery to get the range.

Ten minutes after this rocket falls shells begin to burst around the spot.

Great Results
Obtained by using our Facsimile Letters, Mailing Lists, etc. DEEMS, The Letter Man, 720 Olive.

A bumper crop

The crops in the advertising field Friday were bountiful, the rich soil of the Post-Dispatch yielding particularly heavily, bearing alone

66 Columns

of local display advertising placed by the St. Louis merchants while its three nearest competitors—the Globe-Democrat, Republic and Times combined carried only

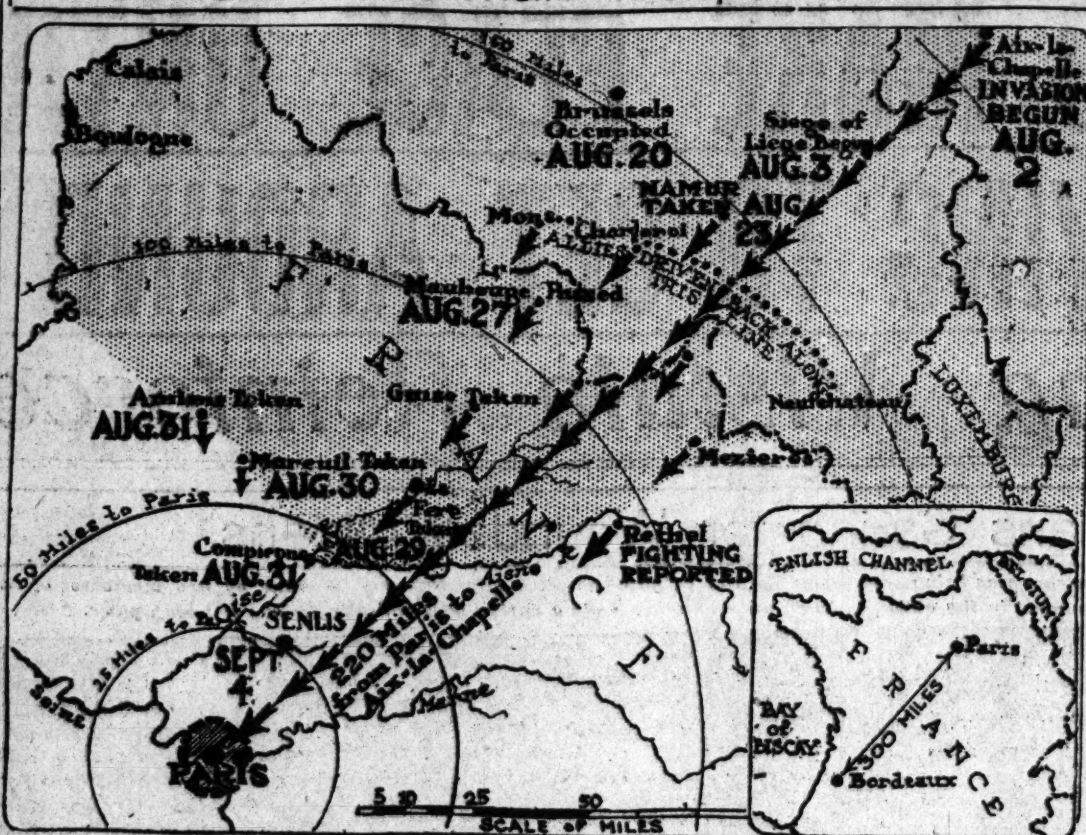
56 Columns

For rich, productive soil see your seeds in the advertising columns of the Post-Dispatch.

Average circulation first 8 months of 1914:

Daily (except Sunday) 176,462
Sunday only 314,229

Position of German Troops in France



Belligerents Have Suffered Vast Loss

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The official casualty list, issued by the Government Press Bureau, shows 10,899 British soldiers killed, wounded or missing up to the present.

Correspondents in France estimate that the loss has been much larger than the official figures show, also that the French northern army has lost 100,000 killed, wounded and missing, of whom not less than 30,000 have been killed, and that the German casualties have numbered 150,000, of which 25,000 to 30,000 have been killed.

"My Place Is Where My Men Are," Russian General's Last Words

PETROGRAD, via London, Sept. 5.—GEN. SAMONOFF met a splendid death after five days' fighting in East Prussia. Being warned that his position was too exposed, he replied: "My place is where my men are."

The general and most of his staff were killed by an exploding shell an instant later.

Austrian Invaders of Poland Driven Back Into Galicia

Continued From Page One.

dan right wing, or Northern army, in East Prussia, the Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent says:

"The population of Interburg and Gumbinnen, East Prussia, which fled on the approach of the Russians, is now gradually returning. Shops are open and Russian soldiers patrol the streets, while Germans with white bandages on their arms act as policemen."

"The attitude of the East Prussian townspeople toward the Russian invaders has changed entirely. Local Germans declare that they had been told the Russians would roast their children, but now they find them humane."

The Daily Telegraph says it learns from a reliable source that two Czech regiments at Vienna mutinied when ordered into active service. They were drawn up in the Prater, and a large number were shot.

Retreating Austrians in Danger of Being Cut Off

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.—Russian military think that the Austrians retreating from Lemberg may be cut off by the Cossacks before they reach Przemyśl, the next railway center, 60 miles to the west, an important Austrian base, where there is a fortress capable of a stout defense.

It is thought that the enemy is the panic-stricken to defend the intervening positions.

The Novos Vremya speaks of the Austrian defeat as a brilliant victory, a complete rout of the Austrians by the line of troops. As there are two Austrian corps in Serbia, one in France and the remaining nine corps are in Poland, only troops of the second line remain in Austria itself.

Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, has issued a general order providing for the military administration of all foreign territory as fast as it is occupied by the Russian troops.

The order calls for the creation of a special province consisting of the territory occupied in Austria-Hungary and the placing of it under the administration of the commander of the armies operating in the theater of the war in the Southwest.

Wounded Officer Tells of Three-Day Battle at Tomaszow.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph from Moscow sends a story of the fighting in Galicia given him by an officer who was wounded in the battles near Tomaszow and Lublin. The story follows:

"The battle lasted three days. The Austrians led wing with machine guns

Women Do the Work in Germany, Men at Front

Berlin, Leipzig and Other Cities Are Silent, Business at a Standstill, Says Man Who Has Traversed Northern Region.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A description of conditions in Germany has come to the Standard from one of its correspondents, Count Thurnberg, who reached Copenhagen today and telegraphs from there as follows:

"I have just returned from a trip through Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburg and other large German cities. In spite of the difficulties of transportation and the suspicious reception of foreigners, I was able closely to observe the condition of the country and the state of its people."

"At the outset, during the period of general mobilization, the whole country resembled an armed camp. Soldiers were everywhere. Ordinary railway traffic was suspended to allow their trains to pass. There was much bustle and activity and unbounded optimism prevailed. Troops went singing to the front. No thought but that of speedy victory entered the minds of the great mass of the German middle classes."

Germany a Land of Mourning.

"Now Germany is a land of mourning. I walked down Friedrichstrasse in Berlin and counted on one section 16 women weeping deep mourning out of 19 women I saw there. The train which carried me from the canal to Hamburg was full of women in black."

"Germany has called in her last line of reserves, and every household, almost, is directly concerned in the war. In some families all the male members are at the front. The losses have been colossal."

"I have passed through Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburg and Cologne, and everywhere was profound grief impressed by the absence of the usual noise of great cities."

"There is little traffic in the streets. Horses and motor cars have been commandeered for military service at the front. Cab men and drivers are with their regiments. There are far fewer goods to deliver, for trade in many branches is at a standstill. Tramways and omnibuses continue to run with reduced schedules in all German towns, but the great majority of conductors are women."

"There is a shortage of food, and drastic official measures have been taken in some districts to husband the supplies."

"The official classes and the wealthy, the professors and others are aggressively confident. They foretell the ultimate triumph of Germany against all foes and the establishment of a greater German Empire, which shall include France, Belgium, Holland, the greater part of Austria and the whole of King George's dominions."

"The stillness of Hamburg and Bremen ports was most impressive. Those huge mounds of men, young and old, without overseas trade crippled in the harbor. More than anything else the financial results of the war as it affects the prosperity of Germans are most apparent."

took the offensive on our right flank, but in a short time our infantry put all the German troops hors d'combat, causing a panic.

"We then began a general attack, and the Austrians quickly turned a white flag, threw down their arms and surrendered. This happened several times. The Austrians were in a state of complete demoralization. The Austrians in the front positions hoisted the white flag and the others behind them fled, leaving several guns, a military convoy, money chests and two bags of soldiers' letters."

Fugitives who have arrived at Vienna from Lemberg say the Telegraph correspondent states the Austrian military authorities and the whole Austrian army are demoralized. Before leaving Lemberg the Austrian soldiers placed the houses of rich Poles. The retreating Austrians blew up the Galician bridges and destroyed the railway."

Bellefonte, Illinois.

Only 30 Minutes from Broadway. Electric Cars leave Eads Bridge Trolley Station every few minutes.

French Issue Call to Time-Expired Officers

PARIS, Sept. 5, 3:30 p. m.—The War Office has issued a call for volunteers to the time-expired noncommissioned officers of the army. These men have been requested to return to the colors for the duration of the war.

Women Are Doing Men's Work.

"Women conduct most of the retail shops, and many of the factories and workshops are still running. Women doctors and women dentists are greatly in demand. Nearly all letters throughout the country are delivered by women."

"So far as the ordinary life of communities is concerned, Germany is almost devoid of men, young and old. Trains are running much as usual on most lines, but there are no sleeping cars and no dining cars. Trade depression is very general. Hundreds of factories have ceased to work and thousands of shops are closed. Those which remain open are not doing one-tenth of their normal business. The number of unemployed is rapidly growing in all commercial and industrial centers."

Food Supplies Are Short.

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JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IN WAR EXPLAINED BY MINISTER KATO

Statement Says German Preparations Menaced Commerce and Peace in Far East.

KAISER IGNORED APPEAL

Anglo-Japanese Alliance to Protect China and Open Trade Demanded Decisive Step.

TOKIO, Sept. 5.—The following statement was made today by Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs: "Early in August the British Government asked the Imperial Government for assistance under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. German men-of-war and other armed vessels were prowling the seas of Eastern Asia, menacing our commerce and that of our ally, while Kiaochow was being made ready apparently for the purpose of constituting a base for warlike operations in Eastern Asia. Grave anxiety was thus felt as to the maintenance of peace in the Far East."

"As all are aware of the agreement, the alliance between Japan and Great Britain has for its object the maintenance of general peace in Eastern Asia, insuring the independence and integrity of China as well as the principle of equal opportunities for commerce and industry of all nations in that country, and for the maintenance and defense, respectively, of the territorial rights and special interests of the contracting parties."

"Therefore, inasmuch as she was asked by her ally for assistance at a time when the commerce of Eastern Asia, which Japan and Great Britain regarded alike as one of their special interests, was subjected to constant menace, Japan, which regards that alliance as the guiding principle of her foreign policy, could not but comply with the request to do her part."

No Desire for War.

Germany's possession of a base for powerful activities in one corner of the Far East was not only a serious obstacle to the maintenance of permanent peace, but it also conflicted with the immediate interests of the Japanese Empire. Baron Kato said that of this alliance, Japan had no desire or inclination to become involved in the present conflict, only believing that she owed it to herself to be faithful to her alliance and strengthen its foundation by insuring permanent peace in the East and protecting the special interests of the two allied Powers."

"Desiring, however, to solve the situation by pacific means, the Imperial Government, on Aug. 15, gave to the German Government its ultimatum to evacuate Kiaochow."

"Until the last moment of the time allowed, Aug. 23, the Imperial Government received no answer and thus the Imperial rescript declaring war was issued the next day."

Baron Kato referred briefly to Austria-Hungary, which he said, only very limited interests in the Far East and with which Japan desired to maintain peaceful relations as long as possible. At the same time it appeared as if Austria-Hungary also desired to avoid complications. It was a fact, he said, that as soon as Japan and Germany entered into a state of war, the Austro-Hungarian Government asked for consent of the good offices of the Imperial Government, permitting Kaiserin Elisabeth, her only man-of-war in the Far East likely to force a state of war, to go to Shanghai and there disarm.

Continuing, Baron Kato said: "I was about to communicate to the Austrian Ambassador the fact that Great Britain had not yet determined no objection to the disarming of the Kaiserin, when suddenly, on Aug. 27, the Ambassador informed me that in consideration of Japan's action against Germany, his Government had instructed him to leave his post and break off diplomatic relations."

Practices American Attitude.

"When the relations between Japan and Germany reached the point of rupture, the Imperial Government asked the American Government, if the case demanded, would she be good enough to undertake the protection of Japanese subjects and their interests in Germany. This request the American Government promptly complied with, and subsequently, upon the rupture of diplomatic relations between Japan and Austria-Hungary, the Imperial Government again appealed to the American Government for the protection of Japanese subjects and interests in Austria-Hungary."

"The American Government gave the same willing consent. I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to give expression of the sincere appreciation on the part of the Imperial Government of the courtesy so kindly extended by the American Government."

Baron Kato said in conclusion: "While regretting that Japan is compelled to take up arms against Germany, I am happy in the belief that the army and navy of our illustrious sovereign will not fail to show the same bravery and valor with which they have distinguished themselves in the past, so that all may be blessed with an early restoration of peace."

Servians Give a List of Spoil Taken From Austria

NTSH, Servia, via London, Sept. 5.—ACCORDING to the official organ: Srpski Novine, the following spoil was captured by the Servians from the Austrians in the battle of Jadar:

One hundred cannon, of which 37 were field guns and 5 siege guns; 2500 horses, three hospitals of 3000 beds; 37 mitrailleurs, 37,000 Mauser rifles, 114 full caissons, containing 500 shells for each cannon, ammunition, and 4000 prisoners, including a large number of officers, and one military band with its conductor. Three regimental cash boxes, full of money, and one aeroplane also were taken.

The Austrian dead are estimated to number between 20,000 and 25,000. Gen. Yovanovitch reports that he alone had 10,000 of the enemy's bodies buried. Other Servian General's reports of their successes have not yet been received.

AVIATORS AFLOAT, HAIL SUBMARINE OF ENEMY WITH JOY

Two Germans Picked Up by British Had Been Drifting Twenty Hours.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Harwich sends an amplified statement of the rescue of German aviators by a British submarine while engaged on patrol duty.

The submarine was steaming on the surface, 30 miles off the German island of Borkum, when it detected the aeroplane, drew alongside and took off two men who were in an exhausted condition. The bombs they carried were thrown overboard. After the rescue the submarine rammed the aeroplane, which sank.

The airman, it appears from this account, were spying for British warships when the engine broke down. The machine descended quickly and smoothly and the officer aboard dived into the sea when the machine neared the surface. The pilot, however, was strapped in and had to remain. The officer climbed back on the machine and he and the pilot made unsuccessful attempts to repair the engine. They drifted about for 30 hours before the submarine appeared and they welcomed it with shouts of joy.

Don't Wait—Waterproof your basement now. No Dirt—No Digging. The Waterproofing Co., 1423 Chemical Bldg.

Expert Explains Germans' Attempt to Isolate Paris

Continued From Page One.

east on their line of communications, or send raids west of this line, as Lee did when he dispatched Early to Washington in 1864.

Germanes Confined to Land.

One further and tremendous disadvantage the Germans have which did not confront Grant. They have not the control of the sea. If they had, they could establish their base at Dieppe or Boulogne, as Grant did at City Point, and the difficulty of guarding communications for nearly 50 miles through hostile country would be avoided. This operation must be a heavy tax upon the German invading forces, calling for thousands of men.

It may be assumed that the allies will risk one more battle before they retire to leave Paris to its fate. Yet they have no such necessity to stay about Paris as Lee had to stay about Richmond. Indeed, the departure of the Government officials south to Bordeaux was a plain evidence that military considerations were not to be sacrificed to political.

To sum up briefly, so far as it is possible to see now, the German attempt to get between Paris and the allied army and roll it up has failed, after two weeks of terrific fighting. The allies have succeeded in getting back to Paris. Now the Germans are beginning a new operation to isolate Paris from the north and east of France and if possible to drive the whole allied force back into Paris and shut it up there. In this, they seem exactly to be pursuing the plans Grant employed in his Virginia campaign of 1864-65.

Woe Fulfilled.

But so absorbing has been the struggle about Paris that something of a real perspective has been lost. The main purpose of the Germans was to crush her and destroy her military force before Russia should become so dangerous on the east as to compel sending troops from France to Posen and East Prussia.

Five weeks after the declaration of war, no army of France has been crushed, so far as we know now. On the other hand, Russia has completely defeated the main Austrian army, and occupied most of East Prussia. The way for her advance to Berlin is now cleared, and her general staff announces today that it will begin at once.

It is plain, then, that next week will well be the limit of the time left to Germany to use all her forces against France. If she fails in that, her advantage of numbers in the west may have to be surrendered to the imperious necessities of self-defense in the East. The Austro-Prussian war of 1866 was won in six weeks. Sedan was fought 44 days after the declaration of war in 1870. Plainly, next week is to be almost as important in the history of the present war as the corresponding period in the two earlier triumphs of the Germans.

Steve, Range and Furniture Repair, A. G. Bramer Supply Co., 215 N. 3d St.

BRITISH CRUISER BRISTOL DISABLED BY THE KARLSRUHE

Report of Naval Engagement Off Haiti Coast Reaches New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The German cruiser Karlsruhe has engaged and badly disabled the British cruiser Bristol, off the coast of Haiti, according to H. H. Weisner, a Lieutenant of the German army and leader of 12 Germans, who arrived here today on the Clyde Line steamer, Allington, from Puerto Colombia, on their way to join the colors.

The German Lieutenant also said that a Dutch skipper had brought word to Puerto Colombia that the Karlsruhe had met and sunk the British cruiser Glasgow, off the Colombian coast. This, he said, was denied by British officials in Georgetown. Before meeting with the Bristol, Lieut. Weisner asserted, the Karlsruhe captured the British steamship, transferred their passengers, crews and stores to the cruiser, and then sent the ships to the bottom.

After sinking the merchantman, the Karlsruhe sailed to a small island in the Caribbean Sea, off the port of Barranquilla, Colombia, and there landed the people taken from the British ships. Sufficient food for a month was left on the island. The marooned passengers and crew may be on the island yet, Lieut. Weisner said. He had not heard that they had been taken off.

The Bowes Castle, a British freighter, has been sunk by the Karlsruhe, according to a cablegram received today from Liverpool, off Maranhao, St. Lucia Island.

According to the cablegram, which was received by J. F. Whitney & Co., steamship agents, the Captain and crew of the Bowes Castle were taken off before the guns of the cruiser went into the bottom. They were safely landed at Maranhao.

The Bowes Castle was built in 1912, and was of 4650 tons register. She sailed July 29 from Coronel, Chili, for New York with a cargo of nitrate of soda.

NANCY: It's great—the "Vegetable Compound" I got your diamond ring at big reduction on—Bryant's.

Bryan Asks \$1,000,000 for Extra Diplomatic Expense

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Bryan today asked Congress for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to meet extra expenses of the diplomatic and consular services in caring for the interests of the warring nations of Europe at various capitals where they have been placed in charge of the United States.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I suffered from female trouble and had such pains in my sides, and terrible backache so that I could hardly stand. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I can do any amount of work, sleep good, eat good, and don't have a bit of trouble. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman."

Mrs. HARRY FISHER, 1645 Junata Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Woman's Case.

Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound, as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had backache and other ailments until I could hardly stand and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework, so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ABRIEL LAWSON, 125 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women

are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness and the blues. In many cases they are symptoms of some female derangement which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.

ONEING NUMBER OF GERMANS, AND THEIR SPEED, AMAZE ENGLISH

KAISER'S TROOPS MARCH BY LIGHT OF HARVEST MOON

Holiday Weather Aids Invaders, Who Take Straightest Line and Hardly Stop to Sleep—Fairy Tale Told, of French "Asphyxiating Powder"

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Co. at Ferrières, a town near Paris, sends the following: "Our men, though cheerful, are angry at the continued retreat. They don't understand the necessity for it. They are all amazed at the unending numbers of the Germans, and at the incredible speed of their advance. They say 'The more you kill of them, the more there are of them, but if we ever get them in the open, it's good night.'"

"The fighting along the line of the German advance has been incessant and desperate. I sold a horse the other day to an officer of dragoons. I showed him the only horse I had for sale, with the warning that the animal was not in the best condition."

"What's the difference?" said the officer. "He will last four days, and that's about my average since the war began." He had already had four horses shot under him.

"The war is very hard on the horses, and the condition of some of the poor beasts which I've seen passing southward toward Paris would better not be described. Nevertheless, the army is still fit in every sense of the word, and its transport is intact and fills the road with a column of motor vans nearly six miles long."

"Our soldiers are all right, but the people whom we pity are the thousands of fugitives who have been swept up and blown away by the marching armies like chaff before the wind. The country through which the armies have passed is devastated. Dynamited bridges and tunnels mark the retreat of the allies, and blazing villages mark the advance of the Germans. The harvest is now almost in, and the French would do well to destroy the crops themselves rather than leave it to the enemy."

"The weather has been splendid, blaring hot days and perfect moonlight nights—ideal holiday weather. These nights of full moon have not been wasted by the Germans, who move forward by night as well as by day. Many kilometers have been gained on the road to Paris under the harvest moon, but for which the men would have been sleeping."

"That the Germans are in a great hurry is evident. They advance regardless of risks and sacrifices, crushing down resistance by the weight of numbers and carried forward by the hope of striking a mortal blow at the enemy before the Eastern enemy is at its gates of Berlin. The speed at which they advance is the cause of constant wonder to people who know the country and the distances."

"At a village, in full view of troops, a few days ago, an attempt was made to halt them. The allies' troops fell back, and save for rear-guard actions, the Germans seemingly marched from La Fere to the lines of Paris unopposed."

"The march of the German right on Paris is notable for its straight course, as well as its cyclonic speed and force. Leaving Lille, Arras, Amiens and Beauvais untouched, they have marched like an arrow's flight, overtaking and outflanking the rightmost of the left. The official military map of military operations shows the area of German operations moving southward in a line from Lille to Compiègne, a line which is almost mathematically straight. Without that line, the Germans practically have not been seen."

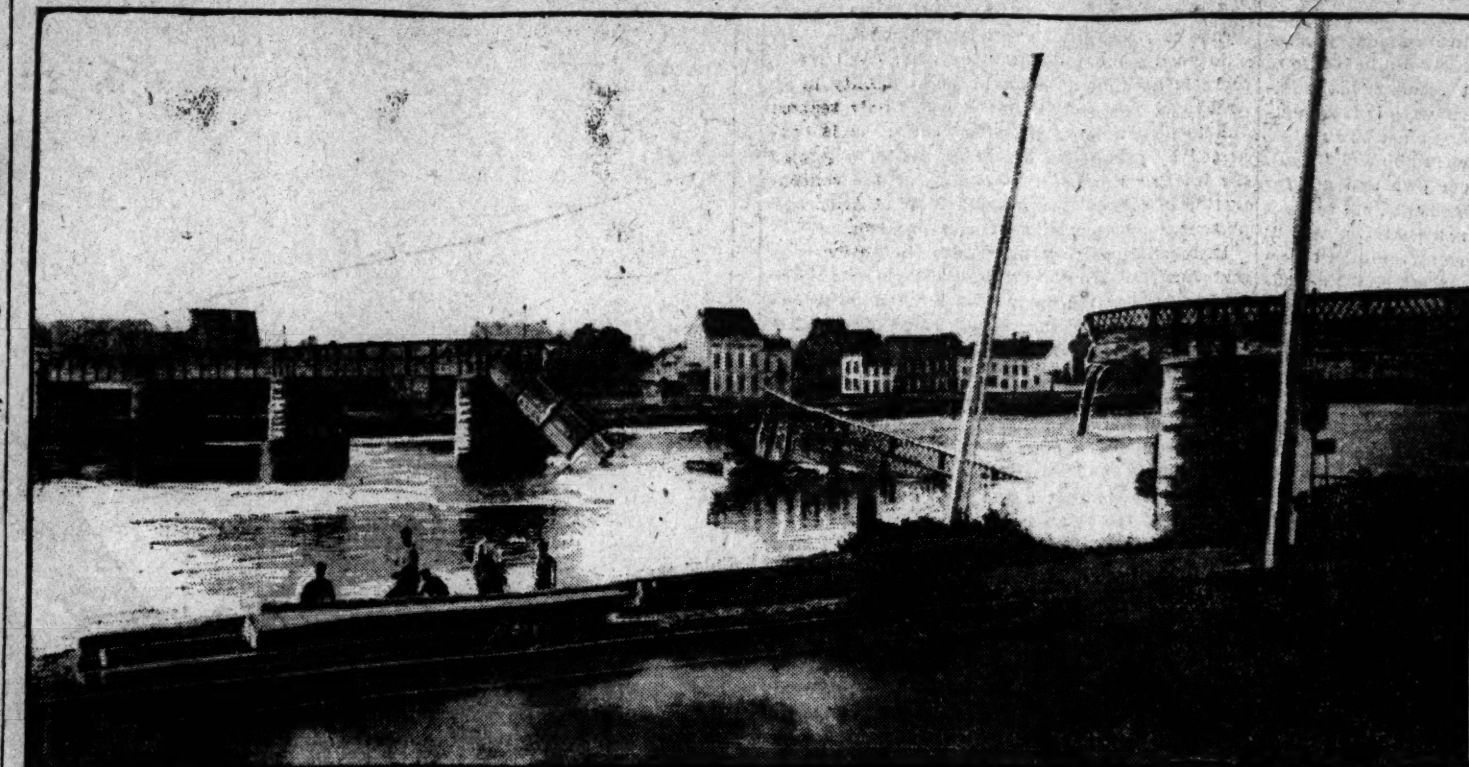
"At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in peace. Two strays, which had been seen here two days ago, otherwise none of the enemy had put in an appearance. The trains now run no nearer than Gournay-en-Bray, 11 miles west by north of Beauvais, but the road between the two places and thence to Meaux and Beaumont is clear, although the enemy is so near. There was fighting at Clermont two days, and the sound of cannonading has been heard occasionally at Beauvais. The strong French force, which has been for a long time posted along the river, left that place Tuesday."

"In all the towns along the road, the mobilization of the French territorial army is in full swing, and the trains are packed with recruits and recruits going to war, or with fugitives fleeing from the war."

"Hunger, thirst and suffering from the heat are the lot of fugitives in the over-crowded trains from Paris to the coast. Even the cross-channel steamers are so packed that it is hard to sit one's lungs with sea air."

"The war is already giving birth to numerous stories of unknown origin, which are spreading like foliole legends. One of these is the current story that the French army carry so-called turpin powder, which is supposed to asphyxiate Germans by companies and by battalions. Another is the tale of the alleged treachery of an officer. He is supposed to have led his superiors regarding the presence of Germans in Alsace, whereupon he was summarily shot on his own orders as a traitor. Usually this officer is called a General, and sometimes the story-teller gives his name. At other times the story goes

Bridge Across the Meuse Destroyed by Belgians



The steel and concrete structure which stretched above the Meuse at Vise was dynamited to hamper the German advance. This photograph was made at great risk after the order was issued to shoot photographers caught making pictures.

Stuttgart Is Excited by Night Flying Foe

Soldiers in Streets Pour Volleys Into Air and Crowds Rush About Making Arrests of Men Suspected as Spies.

By Ralph Pulitzer.

STUTTGART, Aug. 2.—This day had been an exciting one in Stuttgart. Huge crowds jammed the streets, now flowing in this direction, now ebbing in that direction, as some new war bulletin was pasted up or some new rumor flew. Companies of reservists were constantly passing, singing patriotic songs; in civilian clothes, but with soldierly carriage and marching in admirable time. Battalions of troops in uniform—the new neutral gray field uniform with sensible light greenish cloth slip covers of the same color stretched over their stunty impractical helmets—marched by to fight and drum.

Suspected young men were being arrested as spies amid great turmoil. A man and a woman right in front of our hotel, where we saw the arrests plainly. Circumstantial stories of the shooting of spies in the city and suburbs flew thick and fast. The hotel was jammed with officers in their neutral tinted uniforms, fully equipped with binoculars, revolvers, cartridge cases, etc.

My chauffeur had been arrested three times as a spy, each time quietly released, but no longer dared to show his face in the street. Everywhere we went we walked in momentary expectation of being arrested. It certainly had been an exciting and somewhat fatiguing day, and after three arrests and 14 hours without food, the day before we were quite ready for bed at 10:30.

"Now we will get a good, long night's sleep," I said, as I reached over to put out the electric lights. Crack! came from the street below our windows.

"Now what on earth's up?" we exclaimed, sitting up in our beds. Crack! Crack! came two more high, crisp revolver shots.

We jumped out of bed and ran out onto the little balcony outside our window. It was raining cats and dogs, but we stood with our bare feet in half an inch of water and our night things getting soaked, and looked down into the street.

Angry Roar of Crowd. There, about 75 yards from the hotel, a little knot of people were standing. More people were running, their umbrellas oscillating wildly. Finally a mob packed the street, but apparently kept its distance from the little group. Their another shot, and the crowd, with an angry roar, surged forward.

"They must have shot a spy!" I said. Then five more shots cracked out in rapid succession, and the crowd stamped back past our hotel, pointing up in the air.

"The police must have fired over our heads and scared them off," said. Then "Whang!" came the heaviest, hollow report of a rifle from somewhere round the corner, and whang! whang! came two more.

We made a dive for our clothes and I climbed into a pair of shoes over my bare feet and trousers and coat over my pajamas and took the stairs two at a time.

"It is the flyer," I said. Just as I was making for the front entrance of the hotel I burst two officers, five soldiers with fixed bayonets and some police dragging three disheveled, scared-looking men. One of the officers shouted to the hotel manager: "These men are spies. We took them out of a automobile. One of them claims to be a humanist, and he is a Russian. The other two admit they are Frenchmen. They turn up here in their motor just exactly as the flyers come over the city. They are undoubtedly in league with them!"

The poor Frenchmen were struggling, only aiming aloft had been shooting

Russian Minister of War Tells of Advantages Gained So Far

(Copyright, 1914, by Press Pub. Co.)

IN response to a cablegram from the Post-Dispatch and New York World, asking for direct authentic information regarding the movements of the Russian army in East Prussia, Minister of War Soukhomlinoff of Russia, has sent the following message dealing with the conditions particularly around Soudau, south of Allenstein, which the Russians are said to have occupied:

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.—The military engagements around Soudau, which at first promised to be to our advantage, have ended in a partial failure, which, however, can have no ultimate effect upon the operations which are to follow in Eastern Prussia, where our troops are holding strongly the positions already captured. They are preparing to assume an energetic offensive.

The heroism of our soldiers was put to a severe test by a German force in greatly superior numbers, gathered from different parts of the eastern theater of war. The Germans have been able to use their railroads for the purpose of bringing up garrison troops and heavy artillery, armored automobiles and other material from the neighboring fortresses.

Our losses are certainly heavy, but we have lost no prisoners only an insignificant number—namely 548. SOUKHOMLINOFF, Minister of War.

(The Germans have stated that 70,000 Russian prisoners were taken in this engagement.)

POWERS OFFER TO PROTECT TURKEY FOR NEUTRALITY

Britain, France and Russia Make Written Guarantee to Grand Vizier.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A belated message from Constantinople, dated Aug. 31, says the Ambassadors to Turkey of Great Britain, Russia and France, yesterday renewed in a more formal manner the communication made to the Grand Vizier, Aug. 17, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire against all comers, should Turkey observe strict neutrality in the European war.

The Ambassadors of these three powers are continuing their efforts with the Porte to obtain the repatriation of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which are still in Turkish waters, the purchase of which by Turkey brought objections from Great Britain.

Big Business. Always follows the use of our Facsimile Letters, Mailing Lists, etc. DEEMS. The Letter Man, 720 Olive.

President Asked to Set Day of Prayer for European Peace.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Many requests have been received at the White House asking President Wilson to designate a day of prayer for peace in Europe. No action has been taken.

German Aeroplane Reported Smashed by French Airmen.

BORDEAUX, via London, Sept. 5.—Pettit Gondeau says that when a German Taube aeroplane tried to approach Paris today it was attacked near Vincennes by two French airmen.

The French aviators sent a charge of grape shot into the wings of the Taube, smashing it.

at nothing but stars; that we had been in any danger of having bombs come hurtling down upon us. But even if it had all been imaginary, it certainly had been as real at the moment as it could have been had it been true.

So, solacing ourselves with this reflection, we went once more to bed and to sleep with the cities still sporadically booming, and the searchlight still sweeping to and fro over the hotel.

A luxury for the richest. A saving for the poorest. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS bill. Ask your dealer.

SMILING KANSAN IN THE TRENCHES, PHOTOGRAPHS CHARGING LINES OF UHLANS

Topeka Man Says He Has Been Arrested Nine Times but Still "Gets By"—Has an American Passport and an Elks Card.

By E. ALEXANDER POWELL, Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World. (Copyright, 1914, by Press Pub. Co.)

ANTWERP, via London, Sept. 5.—Yesterday morning a little man wearing an American army shirt, a pair of British officer's breeches, French puttees and a Scottish Highlander's helmet, carrying a camera the size of a parlor photograph, blew into the American Consulate in Ostend while I was paying a flying visit there.

He announced that his name was Donald C. Thompson, a photographer from Topeka, Kan. Europe is chockablock with war photographers, but Thompson is the only one I have come across who has seen war and actually photographed it. He had a marvelous tale to tell, and I recount it much as he regaled the consulate.

No one but an American could have accomplished what he has, and no American but one from Kansas. Thompson is a little man, built like Harry Lauder, hard as nails, tough as rawhide, his face tanned to the color of a well-smoked meerschaum, and his face is perpetually wreathed in what he calls his "sunflower smile."

Thompson reached Europe on a tramp steamer with an overcoat, a toothbrush, two clean handkerchiefs and a large camera. He was expected to have some of them smashed, he explained, so he brought along three as a mere matter of precaution.

"When I use a big camera no one can possibly accuse me of being a spy," he explained.

His papers consist of an American passport, a certificate of membership in the Elks and a letter from Samuel Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, authorizing him to take pictures of the Canadian troops. These and his unlighted nerves have taken him where no civilian has been.

Arrested Nine Times. Thompson made nine attempts to get from Paris to the front. He was arrested nine times, and spent nine nights in prison. Each time he was taken before a military tribunal. Utterly ignoring the subordinate officers, he would demand to see the commanding officer. He would grasp that astonished official by hand and nearly wring it off, meanwhile inquiring solicitously after the General's health and that of his family.

"How many languages do you speak?" I asked. "Three," he said; "English, American and Yankee."

On one occasion he commandeered a motor cycle standing outside a cafe and rode it until the gasoline gave out. On another occasion he explained to the French officer who had arrested him that he was in search of his wife and daughter who were dying somewhere on the Belgian frontier.

The officer was so affected by the pathos of the story that he wept on Thompson's neck and sent him forward in a Red Cross automobile. Whenever he was stopped by patrols Thompson would explain his letter from the Minister of Militia and say he was trying to overtake the Canadian troops.

Shouts for Canada. "Vive Canada!" the French would shout. "Hurrah for our brave allies," and permit him to proceed. He did not think it necessary to inform them that the nearest Canadian troops were probably at Montreal.

When he was within sound of the German guns he was arrested for the ninth time. He was taken to a military tribunal and told he would be shot if he were not out of France in 24 hours. He was sent back to Paris in a motor car guarded by two gendarmes, who accompanied him to the station and saw him buy a ticket to London.

He was off the train, however, at Amiens. Shortly after midnight a train of flat cars loaded with wounded pulled into the station. Thompson climbed on top. There was an American refugee train standing on the next track, and he made a flashlight picture. Panic ensued in the station. Everyone thought that a German bomb had exploded.

Thompson was pulled down and roughly handled. But the British soldier in uniform and his helmeted regiment, so he was released. Shortly afterward a train loaded with artillery being rushed to the front pulled into the station. Thompson crawled under the tarpaulin covering the field gun and fell asleep. When he awoke the next morning he was at Mons. A regiment of Highlanders was passing. He borrowed a helmet and fell in with them. He marched four hours under a scorching sun, and then went into trenches with the soldiers.

He Goes Into Battle. All through that terrible day Thompson piled his trade as soldiers did theirs. Men were shot dead on either side of him. The British were so hard pressed he was disregarded, as he dashed forward and lay down immediately in the rear of the British guns. He said that the German fire was wonderfully accurate and rapid. They would concentrate their entire fire on one battery, and when that was out of action, would turn to another.

When the British retired before the German onslaught he remained in the trenches, so as to get pictures of charging Germans at close quarters. He snapped pictures until the Germans were within a hundred yards. Then he abandoned the trenches, and ran for his life. He said the storm of bullets was very thick. He declared the British behaved with the greatest gallantry, and retired in perfect order, not that they would have been wiped out if they had remained.

That night he happened with a French line regiment, the men giving him food and a blanket. The next morning he was moved to the tenth time, and taken before the General commanding the division, stripped, and searched, and sent to Amiens under guard, with orders to leave instantly for England. As the train for Boulogne was pulling away, he noticed a first-class compartment marked "Reserved," and occupied only by a young woman.

Divies Through Train Window. The train was moving, but Thompson took a running jump and dove through an open window into the lap of the astonished lady. She was considerably startled until he explained that he was an American.

The woman, who was young and very good looking, proved to be a Countess, a Russian of high family, leaving Paris after her husband, who was a Russian, had given her a compartment, but she had her maid and all her money. Thompson told her that Scotland Yard detectives would search him when the train reached Boulogne and asked her if she would conceal his films on her person. She consented, but asked in return for the danger she was incurring to be paid 100 francs. He only had 250 francs, so he paid her the balance in cigar store coupons, which he explained was American currency. She seemed quite satisfied. Thompson said he paid her almost enough coupons to get a bribe pipe.

At Boulogne he was arrested, stripped and searched, but nothing was found. He was permitted to continue to London, where he went to the Countess' hotel and recovered the films. An hour later he was on his way to the Continent. He landed at Ostend and made his way to get by train as far as Malin. He then started to walk 25 miles to Brussels, carrying a huge camera, overcoat, field glasses, revolver and 250 francs. When 10 miles down the highway a dozen Uhlans suddenly spurred out from the wood and covered him with pistols.

He pulled an American flag out of his pocket and shouted Hoch for Kaiser, auf wiedersehen," which was all the German he knew.

Germans Destroy Camera. Upon being examined by German officers, he explained that his Canadian credentials were merely a blind to get through the lines of allies and that he really represented a syndicate of German newspapers in Milwaukee, whereupon he was released and sent into Brussels in a motor car.

The next day a German officer saw him chatting with an English girl in front of a cafe and ordered his arrest as a spy. Thompson said "All right, I'm used to being arrested, but just wait until I get your picture."

The officer was so furious that he smashed the camera with his sword. The Germans destroyed all his unused films and ordered him to leave the city in an hour or he shot.

He left, and walked 50 miles to Ostend, where I met him in the consulate. He said he had been there over night, was tired of a quiet life and wanted to see excitement, so I brought him with me in the car to Antwerp. The last I saw of him he was writing the hand of the chief of the general staff and asking permission to take pictures from a Belgian aeroplane. They might as well give him permission, because he will do it anyway.

Thompson Has Wanderlust and a Turn for Taking Pictures. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—Duncan C. Thompson is the son of a widow of this city, and is well known here, considering the little time he spends in his native town. He is 35 years old and has wandered all over the world. He calls himself an amateur photographer and is very successful with the camera.

Perry School of Oratory. Men's club in public speaking, elocution, acting. Take elevator, N. E. Cor. Grand and Franklin. St. Louis, Mo.

ORIGINAL GENUINE Horlick's Malted Milk. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Purest nutrition, assimilable by the body. Improves nursing mothers and the baby. More healthful than tea or coffee. Take an occasional glass for energy.

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JOSEPH FULTZER.

April 10, 1907.

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Biggest West of the Mississippi

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The World Growing Better.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Just a few words regarding the letter of "Disgraced." The "wars and rumors of wars" certainly do not indicate the end of the world. It is true that men have been slaughtering one another since the beginning of history. But there is another truth that is as easily proven as that the world is round, or that the sun is many times larger than it appears to the eye, and that is that the world has been growing steadily throughout the ages. It is better today than ever before. Better in spite of the fact that the greatest of all wars is now being fought; better in spite of all the misery and suffering in the world today. When mankind has solved all the problems of this world; when we are perfect we may then expect to see the end of the world, for it will then have served its purpose. It is needless to add, however, that this will not happen for "some" years.

We have not proved our unfitness for life in this world, but we are learning by experience how to live in it. When we have learned our lesson we will be ready for another world. Nature's work is slow, but it is sure. It is the lines of a poet whose philosophy is as great or greater than his poetry:

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction, which thou canst not see;
All discord, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good,
And, spite of pride, in erring reason's spite,
One truth is clear—whatever is right.

P. J.

Beautiful Sentiment Dead.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind, said Paine, to whom the success of the American Revolution was largely due. But wouldn't it give Mr. Paine a pain to see what is just now going on in Europe. D. S.

Too Much Powder.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I have been reading an article in your paper by Margarette Moore Marshall about young women, and the use of cosmetics which I think will do a great deal to bring girls of St. Louis to their senses. I mean those that use enough powder to cover a large barn and enough powder to blow up the German navy, that is if it was the right kind. The quantity is there even if the quality is not.

The man that has brains doesn't want one of those painted "beauties." He never marries one, if he does he regrets it to his dying day.

A young girl in the prime of life and in good health does not need paint and powder. Clean water, soap and regular habits will do more for the complexion than all the paint and powder in the world. D. H. DAVIS.

Help for Red Cross Work.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

It seems to me that instead of holding our usual Velled Prophet parade and ball the best advertising and the most humane thing St. Louis could do, would be to donate this money to the Red Cross Society.

The Velled Prophet parade has outgrown its novelty and attraction and as far as calling outside people to town at this season of the year, if there was money to be spent the crowds would come without this antique attraction. N. P. N.

Religious Freedom in Germany.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Rev. Urban Stanowski is wrong when he says "German oppression of Poles is worse than the czar's." There is no such thing as oppression of anybody politically, religiously or otherwise in the whole of Germany. The idea of Germany trying to Lutheranize the Poles! It is preposterous. Religious freedom existed in Prussia since her beginning, and when they were burning witches in other parts of the world, the Great Frederick allowed his people to believe in what they wanted and go to heaven in their own fashion. The Reverend's map of the old kingdom of Poland is also grossly misleading. He desires to give the impression that East and West Prussia were part of it. Now, as a matter of fact, only the province of Posen—about the size of two Missouri counties, and about one-twentieth of the entire Polish kingdom, fell to the share of Prussia, when the partition took place in 1772—and not in 1815 as erroneously stated by the Reverend Father. When Prussia took it over it was little less than a wilderness with a small population. Today this province is populous, the people are well to do, they are more prosperous and happier than those of her own race across the border in Russia. Naturally the Polish people would love to see their old kingdom re-established. But—note the mark—under a German protectorate.

G. W. HEDDER.

PAYING AS WE GO.

The President's speech to Congress yesterday must be accepted as proof that in his opinion the war is not soon to be ended. He has sources of information that are not accessible to the press. Within the censurings there is knowledge which, mistakenly, as we believe, is withheld.

If there were reason to hope that the war would soon end, there could be no justification for new taxes upon the American people. Every argument which is advanced against a bond issue would fall of its own weight. It is because a state of war involving most of the world in its savagery is regarded at Washington as likely to be of long duration that the President recommends additional levies. Because our commerce is interrupted, customs fall. The deficiency must be supplied by direct taxation. We are thus to be taxed again and again, not for wars of our own and not for any failure of our fiscal arrangements, but to meet a situation which we did not contrive and to carry burdens imposed upon us by the high enterprises of war lords in partnership with gun-makers. To tide us over a brief period of embarrassment, we might easily have borrowed. To have a mastery of conditions of uncertain duration, we must adopt the one safe rule of paying as we go.

In this experience we may learn many lessons if we will. We shall discover that the penalties of war are no longer confined to those who make war. They fall with crushing force upon the innocent, as in Belgium; upon the laborers, as in many stricken industries all over the world, and upon legitimate enterprise wherever confidence is wrecked and exchange destroyed. What the speculator spares, the tax gatherer will demand. The guns that are destroying life and property in Europe are also wasting the substance of the two Americas, thousands of miles away.

It is a grievous thing to lay war taxes upon a people at peace, but we applaud the courage of the President in meeting the issue squarely. He has told the truth about it. No doubt there will be partisans in and out of Congress who will attribute the present difficulties to the administration's financial and economic policies. No doubt defeated and vengeful reactionaries, not long since cut off from privilege and graft, will wage their heads in simulated sorrow. But we have faith that the intelligence and patriotism of the American people will respond to his appeal and approve of his conclusions.

These are not democratic taxes. They are imperialistic taxes. They are the price that we pay for living contemporaneously with military autocracies. Every extortion in the markets, every new impost that Government imposes upon us and every loss that we suffer in estate or employment may be traced to the carnage of a militarism, which, long a blight on the earth, is now revealed as a world-wide curse.

VERY IRREGULAR WARFARE.

We think the Allies can fairly protest against the way the Austrian armies are conducting the war on the Serbian and Austrian frontiers.

Notwithstanding the Austrian armies in those two quarters have been repeatedly destroyed by killing and capture, they persistently reappear in the next day's news, still fighting.

It seems to us that when an army has been totally destroyed its duty is to get off the stage and out of the limelight.

When it does otherwise its conduct impresses us as being distinctly violative of the rules.

A TALE OF IMPERILED SAILORS.

Providential interpositions always used to come from above in the old miracle plays. But we have got a long way from both the scenic effects and the theology of the miracle play period. Read the tale of certain imperiled sailors from a British warship who had been abandoned in a whale-boat in the midst of enemies and the dangers of the deep in the North Sea:

Suddenly a swirl alongside. And up, if you please, hops His Britannic Majesty's submarine E-4, opens its conning tower, takes them on board, shuts up again, dives and brings them home, 250 miles.

Not alone the mysterious ingenuity of the rescuing contrivance, but more especially the highly suspicious direction from which it came would have caused the older theology to look with deep mistrust on the benignity in character and motive of the agency of deliverance.

FAIRGROUND SWIMMING POOL.

The closing of the Fairground swimming pool weeks before the end of the season is due, it appears, to an error in municipal bookkeeping. The appropriation of \$15,275 is exhausted, but the pool could have been kept open for several weeks longer if the revenue derived from the rental of bathing suits and towels and sale of soap had been kept for expenses instead of turned into the city treasury.

This pool has been a source of wholesome enjoyment to many thousands of persons, as is proved by the fact that the number of "swims" since it opened last spring was over 253,000. And it has doubtless been the means of saving lives that might have been lost if swimmers had gone to unprotected waters. Next season, finances should be so arranged as to permit the pool to keep open until the cool weather.

HELP FOR ADULT BLIND.

According to Joseph A. Meyer, first vice-president of the United Workers for the Blind of Missouri, official figures show that 75 per cent of the blind lose their sight after maturity, many of them late in life.

The State, through its School for the Blind, provides for the education of blind children, up to the age of 20 years. The School for the Blind is an admirable institution. It has an enrollment of 108 students, and the report of the superintendent says that a small group of men who are learning suitable trades have been admitted, as the school is the only institution in the State to give such training to blind persons.

The public care and education of blind children has been based upon the supposition that blindness was chiefly a misfortune suffered at birth or early in life. But when it is understood that a majority of those stricken with blindness are already of adult age, the advisability of providing for the training of adult blind persons is obvious. Adults of any age can enter the St. Louis night schools. The same privileges should be granted adult blind persons with regard to the School for

the Blind. Let every blind person be given the opportunity to become self-supporting.

DARING MOVE ON THE CHESSBOARD.

One of the dramatic surprises of the war—from the first we have been prepared in a measure for surprises—is that story about the thunderbolt forged in the frozen North in aid of sorely pressed France. At Archangel, away up near the Arctic Circle, we are told, 80,000 Russians were loaded on transports and brought through the White Sea and past the North Cape to a Scottish port, being thence carried by rail and boat to Ostend.

So good a story ought to be true. And really there is nothing of inherent improbability in it. Archangel was at one time Russia's only seaport and is now a large shipping center. It is connected by a railroad nearly 600 miles long with the interior lines of the country, so the concentration of this or even a larger force at Archangel presented no especially difficult problem.

If, in addition to great armies on the Prussian and Austrian frontiers Russia has been able to gather further troops in this large number and forward them by an unusual route nearly 3500 miles long to the vicinity of the western fighting zone within a little more than a month after the declaration of war, it is another evidence of the rapidity of her mobilization. Assuming that the move has actually been made, it shows a fertility of resource and readiness in accommodating means to ends that argue well for the further conduct of the war.

Heretofore there has not been much of finesse in the operations. Huge bodies of Germans have battered away at the allies, who have battered back as long as they were able and then retreated to "previously selected position." But a strong British, Russian and Belgian army, taking the offensive from Ostend in the Germans' rear, would introduce some of the more subtle points of strategy.

Participation through the means described of large numbers of Russians in such a flanking campaign would be a daring move on the big chessboard—one on which the Berlin general staff perhaps had never figured.

HOTEL WAR PRICES.

A French news correspondent excitedly cables us that when the French capital was moved to Bordeaux the rate in some Bordeaux hotels actually went up to 40 francs, or \$5, per day!

Well, what do you think of that! It is almost as bad as some of our Atlantic City, Narragansett and even New York prices in time of peace! If our excited Frenchman really wants to know what hotel rates can be he ought to attend a national convention in an American town. Indeed, we have known it to cost \$12 a night to sleep on a billiard table when nothing more than an amiable State convention was going on in a small state capital.

CARRANZA'S ELIGIBILITY RECOGNIZED.

Day by day the Washington Government comes into a fuller accord with the de facto Government of Mexico.

On Aug. 31 the New York World published, in its Washington dispatches, the following: Carranza aspires to be President, but under the Mexican Constitution he cannot succeed himself. He maintains that he is not provisional President, but merely the military dictator pending the holding of an election. Gen. Villa insists that Carranza is provisional President, and that he will not consent to his (Carranza's) seeking the office in the general elections. Villa's position is the same as that of the United States.

Mr. Fuller, the President's personal envoy in Mexico, is to tell Carranza that the position Villa takes is patriotic and logical, and that he must conform his views and policies to it. Neither the troops nor the warships will be withdrawn until peace has been restored.

In a letter to the Post-Dispatch, published Sept. 1, "An American Citizen," a St. Louisian who has traced the Mexican revolution step by step, protested against the alleged attitude of the Washington Government toward Col. Carranza, saying, in substance, that Carranza is not in fact provisional President nor any other kind of President of Mexico, but is only First Chief of the Constitutional Army, as expressly stipulated in the Plan of Guadalupe, under which the revolution was launched and conducted to a successful conclusion, and that Carranza is therefore legally eligible to election as President of Mexico.

Friday morning, Sept. 4, dispatches from Washington brought the following:

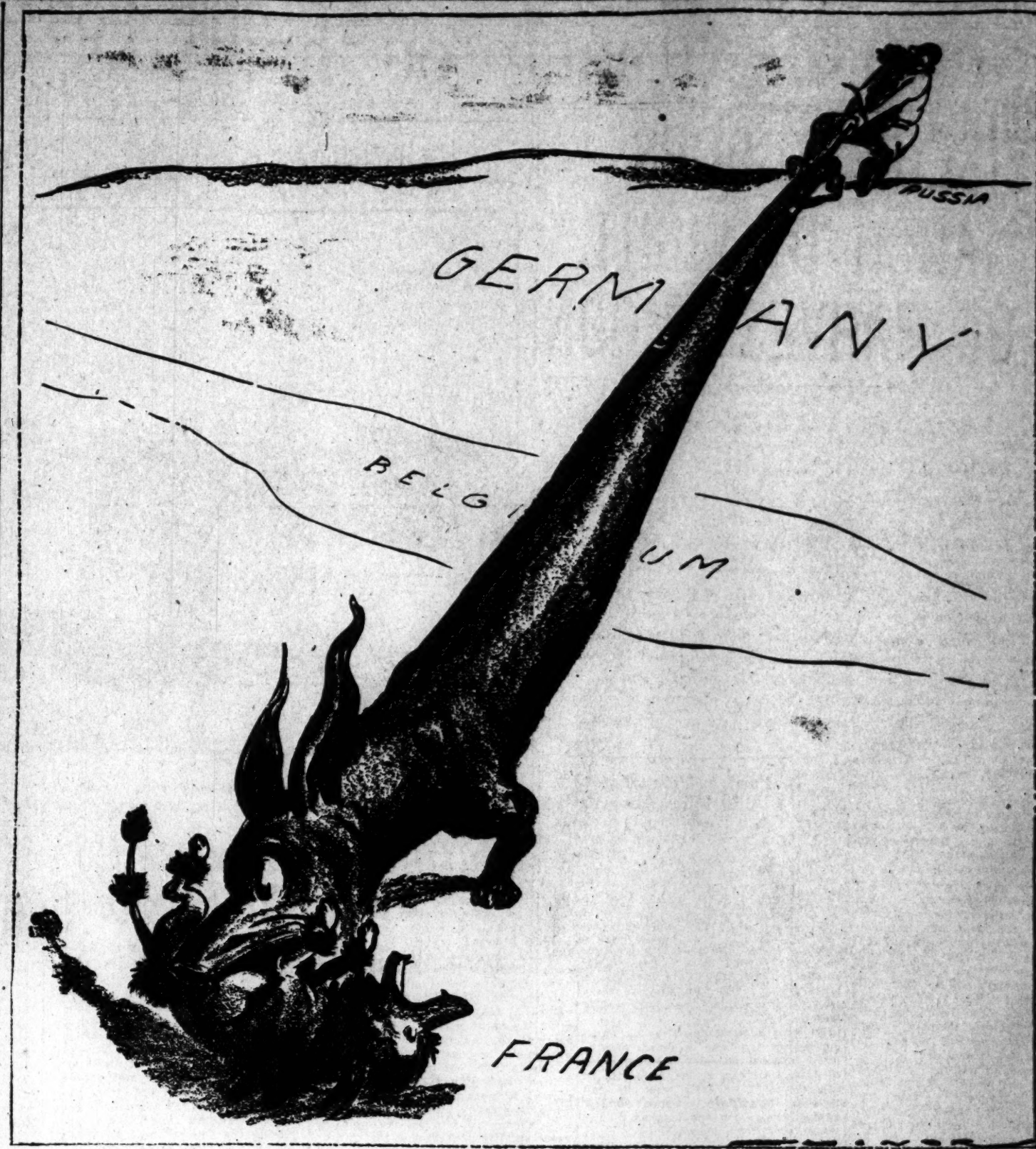
Gen. Venustiano Carranza is eligible to be elected President of Mexico, according to the attitude of the United States Government, as it was made known here today. The White House calls President Wilson explained that Gen. Carranza is not provisional President of Mexico, but that his official title is "First Chief of the Constitutional Army."

The Washington Government naturally sympathized with Gen. Villa's wish that no soldier should be chosen President of Mexico; that the new chief executive should be a civilian, hence not likely to be tempted to use the army to defeat the Mexican people's desire for a genuinely constitutional government. However, the danger involved in an attempt by the Washington Government to deny the Mexican people their natural right to elect Carranza, if they so choose, has been opportunely recognized, and avoided. Col. Carranza, as he is known at home—he is not a professional soldier and has no bona fide military title—is by general agreement of qualified observers, and apparently also of the Mexican people, the man best fitted for the presidency.

The Washington Government's recognition of his eligibility may be displeasing to Gen. Villa, but Villa's earnest wish for peace under a constitutional government is counted upon to prevent him from carrying his opposition to Carranza's election to the extreme of a new armed revolt. The more especially so since he will now understand that such action will bring down upon him not only the whole strength of the de facto Mexican Government, but the active displeasure also of the United States Government.

HOPE FOR NEW ERA.

From the New York Herald.
By the time the Kaiser's war is ended the United States will have entered upon a new era of industrial, commercial and financial development, and the state should be clean. The old scores cannot be wiped out too soon, to the end that we may have a condition of affairs in which the Government and the great corporations can work together for the future in lawful harmony.



TUG OF WAR.

JUST A MINUTE.

Written for the Post-Dispatch by Clark McAdams.

THE READER'S WAR GUIDE.

The feature of the star on yesterday's page was the return of the Weather Bird to the front page after a second trip through the interior of the paper. He says everybody is reinforcing heavily, and it is his opinion that on Sunday, when elbow room will be more abundant, there will be general acrimony. An understanding defining aples has been reached on all the inside pages. A spy in a person with a spyglass. This ruling made it much easier for him to get around. He has no spyglass, and is therefore permitted to roam at will. He saw the Serbian army for the first time. It is on the fifth page, and in resting after having chased a huge body of Austrians over on the fourth page. The Serbians have never fought in an afternoon paper before, and it is pretty hard on them to keep it up through so many editions. They were waiting for their second wind to come up. The Weather Bird says an arrangement has been made by which all prisoners are to be sent back and fed in common on the market page. Seventy thousand Russians recently captured by the Germans arrived in the potato column while he was there, and they very soon made a blank space of it. One of his most amusing experiences occurred on Wednesday afternoon. Hearing a terrific explosion back of him, he hurried off through the paper to find out what it was, scented a great news story. He located it on the sporting page. The Cardinals had blown up.

The Germans put in most of their time on the front page yesterday, bringing up the 72-point type with which they are going to bombard Paris. The Allies have nothing bigger than 48-point. The latter were busier than beavers bartering their last line of defense with aqua and plugs of type metal, but the Germans did not seem to be worried. Evidently the unequal distribution of worry is an important factor in the war. The contending armies are about alike in numbers and guns, but the Germans do not seem to do any of the worrying. It is said that the Slavs are even more remarkable for this advantage. Their war cry is "Isch ka bible!"

The Russians whom we promoted to the front page on yesterday held the important two-column position at the left hand side all day. They say they are going to Berlin, but we expect to see the center illustration, which is in the hands of the Germans, fall on the page. Some people think the Allies made a big mistake in not advancing Mr. Kipling's poem to the front page, but we think not. This is so time for birdshot. The Weather

Bird convulsed everybody on the front page again yesterday when he returned from the interior. Finding the German army still unchecked, he looked up at the French position and cried: "Smatter Pau!" It was very good, we thought.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4, 1914

Dear Mr. McAdams:

I write to express my preference for your concise and truthful accounts of the fighting in the Post-Dispatch. Here is something that is more than rumor. Solid fact, that may be verified by any reader who will spend the money to buy half a dozen or so editions daily, and take the trouble to follow the fortunes of the opposing armies in their movements from the want ads to the first page and back again. I consider it much superior in veracity to any news we have had from London, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd or Vienna.

You have the satisfaction of knowing that your account of the military operations is unimpeachable, and however much historians may quarrel about and question the truthfulness of other reports, the accuracy of yours cannot be impugned.

By the way, I am surprised that you have failed to comment on the most effective strategy so far displayed in the war. The czar has shown the Germans, French and Austrians how really to protect a city. He simply removed it from the map. Whatever may happen, St. Petersburg is safe. The Germans may take Warsaw, Moscow, Odessa, Vladivostok or even Petrograd, but St. Petersburg—never.

I am sorry the gentleman who daily continues to hold the two columns just to the left of your position, does not pick a fight with you and force you to declare war. If you could take a cue from Bismarck, you might artfully provoke, then defeat him in a bloody battle or two on the editorial page; annex his territory to your own, and thus afford civilization a more ample opportunity to get a correct point of view as to the probable causes, happenings and consequences of the war.

I am sure we will never be enlightened by the heavy, labored, dogmatic pontifications of the average American editor. Sincerely, E. J. KELL, 3142A Waterman avenue.

Whip Mann has rallied to the President's support everybody who was disposed to doubt the advisability of having a war tax. Whip says it would be a very bad thing.

THE AILING MOTORIST.

Doctor: What seems to be wrong with you?
Patient: My liver is missing.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

DATES.

GENTLEMEN—First Easton avenue electric cars, Jan. 1, 1895. First electric car in St. Louis was run on Fairfax and Finney avenues, between Vandeventer and Taylor 1889. First practical use of electricity in carrying passengers in St. Louis was by the old Union Depot Railroad Co. in March, 1890. The narrow-gauge road was made electric in 1891. The Courier-Journal says: The first electric car in Louisville made its first trip Sept. 21, 1893.

ETIQUETTE.

O. C.—Birthday parties are not "holdups." You may send present or not, as you please; use your own judgment.
A. B. C.—Best man doesn't pay for photos. He notifies minister, sees if he can find a place, secures a place or compartments or rooms, as the case may be, for his friend, knows all about train or boat time, sees ushers are secured, accompanies bridegroom to the church and stands near him through ceremony. At reception, after ceremony proposes first toast, keeps everyone present in mind and sees that no one is neglected; sees that the bride and bridegroom are ready in time for their train or boat, and the carriage at hand. One of the first duties of the best man is to see that the bride is properly and appropriately gifted for the bride. Before making the selection he learns, if possible, just what she would be certain to like and sends the gift as soon after the invitations are out as possible.

LAW POINTS.

A. F. M.—The contract is binding upon minor and company may take machine for F. W.—Le prohibits gambling and bawdy houses everywhere in Missouri.
READER—If there is no usury, contract with furniture company must be kept.
ANXIOUS—St. Louis election judges, as a day. Law requires employer to give employee four hours in which to vote. Employer may specify the hours.
J. T. C.—If condemned by city for use of public, you will receive actual market value and not amount for which your property is assessed; don't let that worry you.

R. L. H.—The divorce laws do not save mental cruelty. "Cruelty" is ground for divorce. As to incompatibility, a judge might in some cases grant divorce; it is not in the statutes.
E. C. R.—Dog must not kill cat unless it is in the inclosure of the dog's owner. Any person may kill any dog chasing a domestic animal outside premises of owner of dog.

SUPPERER—There is no protection from unmusical lawyers and toothers, or yelling children at play on the sidewalk every night. Try to find a better neighborhood. Or pray for cold weather, so that windows may be closed.
A.—You will not be successful in your suit; how could cashier do otherwise than turn down your check, under the circumstances? You should have secured bank beforehand and his promise to honor the check would no doubt have been kept.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. S.—Phone university.
J. B.—Try asking Tin Chestnut.
E. M. S.—Write "Management Panama Exposition, San Francisco, Cal."
C. M. R.—Osark's apple crop is said to be heavy; crop of Calhoun County, Ill., good.
CONSTANT—See postoffice and American Express in regard to sending jewelry home to England.
MRS. M. H.—No pay for publishing photographs in society news. Paper reserves the right to determine wording, and value as news.
TROT—Make the light out is not perfect English, unless in the sense of distinguishing it. For extinguishing, "Turn out" or "put out" is correct.
A. F. E.—The Government receives all the profits of the Federal Reserve banks after they pay a per cent dividend per annum on their stock and accumulate a surplus equal to 20 per cent of their capital.
J. A.—Every Frenchman may be called

upon to enter the standing army of reserves. The yearly drafts serve three years in the active army, 10 in active army reserve, six in territorial army, and six in territorial reserve. Pay of soldier in Germany, 5 cents a day. He pays for his clothing. The prudent young German saves money beforehand to meet his wants while serving his time in the army. French soldier is paid a little more than 1 cent a day. In peace he is provided with tobacco coupons, and is supplied with wine. Belgian soldier, 3 or 4 cents a day. British infantry 24 cents, cavalry 30 cents, artillery 30 cents. Russian private, one cent a day.

E. W.—12,000 colored troops were mustered into the United States service during our Civil War. Of these 8,000 were recruited from former slaves in the Southern States. The total deaths among these troops from all causes was 8,500. We have no record of any enlistment of colored Confederates. There are black regiments in the French army. Last year a Paris dispatch said: Black regiments of the French colonialists will henceforth be quartered in Paris during the enlistment. M. Etienne, the Minister of War, has announced the change of plan in putting into operation the Government's three-year military service bill. The innovation is the change of plan in putting into operation the Government's three-year military service bill. The innovation is the change of plan in putting into operation the Government's three-year military service bill. The innovation is the change of plan in putting into operation the Government's three-year military service bill.

MICHAEL—Under the idiotic common law rule, the owner of a dog was in no way responsible for the damage done by it to his neighbor's property unless the neighbor knew of its propensities in that line. The property owner was at a decided disadvantage. His garden might be dug up and his sheep killed by a dog. The dog was not a nuisance, no redress against the dog's owner unless he could prove that the latter was aware of his bad habits. On the other hand, if one undertook to protect himself with a shotgun, the law made him liable for damages for every dog he killed unless he could show that the killing was reasonably necessary for the protection of his property from serious injury. Judge Bond, while in the Court of Appeals, expressed the opinion that it was not an offense, either under the statute or common law, to destroy a dog. Bert Haden, a murderer, was put on trial for killing a neighbor's dog. The charge against him was "malicious destruction of property." Charles J. Harrison, attorney for Haden, convinced the Circuit Court of Clayton that the dog was not property, and his objection to the introduction of testimony against this client was sustained and Haden was discharged.

C. O.—If a watch be removed from its chain and hung by its bow on a hook or nail so that it swings free it will be found to oscillate back and forth like a pendulum. This motion is caused by the motions of the parts of the escapement. The swinging either accelerates or slows down the running of the watch. Its exact effect varies with individual watches, depending upon the weight and size of the case. Whether it makes the watch gain or lose, and how much, can be found by experiment, say by hanging the watch up for 10 hours and checking the gain or loss. When the watch is out at noon and 10 p. m. by the Government station at Radio, Va., and can be caught by any but the crudest wireless receiver. The average watch gains about 2 seconds an hour, when hanging from a chain. However, some watches lose gain or lose has been ascertained the regulator should be adjusted. If the watch gains, it should be made to run a trifle slow. Now, by repeated trials the owner can determine whether his watch gains or loses. When this error has accumulated long enough to make an adjustment advisable, all he has to do is to hang up his watch for the right number of hours to bring the second hand back or forward to the correct position. Should a watch be found neither to gain nor to lose when hanging, it can be made to respond by hooking a piece of metal to the stem, thus making the center of oscillation—some times the American.

Insuring Mrs. Harrigan

Detailing the Queer and Weird Method Mr. Harrigan Employed in Ridding Himself of Over Solicitous Agents.

By James Francis Dwyer.

It was Fenwick's first trip in the employ of the Gotham and Glory Life Assurance Company. He had talked much, but business had not come his way. It requires an exceptionally good talker to interest a farmer in life insurance. Fenwick had just begun to realize this when he chanced to meet Maloney.

"It's no use wastin' yer breath on me," said that individual, "but I'll put you wise to some sure business."

With Fenwick's breast hope flared up and made him gasp.

"Where?" he cried.

"Turn up by the lake and walk along by the pine woods till you strike Harrigan's place. Harrigan takes out a policy with every insurance man that comes his way."

Fenwick shut his bag with a snap and hurried up the long, hot and dusty road.

Harrigan was sitting before his open door when the insurance agent approached. The farmer was a thin, consumptive-looking man, with the weary look of the confirmed pessimist. Fenwick summed him up as an easy victim, and with much confidence he unfolded his opening speech.

Harrigan listened patiently. "Is it the biggest and best company in the world?" he asked languidly.

"Certainly," cried Fenwick. "We have five hundred and eleven millions in reserve. We paid out ninety-seven millions in claims last year. No humbugging with our society, sir. No trouble for the unfortunate widows and orphans."

He unlocked his bag and pulled out a mass of insurance literature. "And the rates, Mr. Harrigan? Now, what will be your age at your next birthday?"

"The farmer whittled a piece of pine and contemplated the little pile of chips. "It wasn't myself I was thinking of," he said dreamily.

"Well, sir?" queried Fenwick briskly, springing out his forms with nervous fingers.

"What age is she, sir?"

Harrigan stood up and turned towards the door of the shack. "Come inside and we'll talk it over," he said. The agent was jubilant. His fat face glowed with delight. His throat throbbed mightily as visions of a fat commission floated before his mind.

Harrigan motioned him to a broken-backed chair near the fireplace, while he perched himself on a stool between his visitor and the door. The farmer seemed to be pondering over some problem, and Fenwick, seeing that he was not listening to the remarks about the benefits of life insurance, stopped talking and waited for him to speak.

After a few minutes silence Harrigan drew his stool closer and leaned forward.

"Wish you had turned up last week," he murmured.

"Better late than never," said Fenwick cheerily. "I'm in time if your good lady is."

"That's just it," interrupted Harrigan moodily. "she's dead."

The agent's backbones seemed to lose its stiffening force, and his body sagged. The information startled him. "It's thought you wanted to insure her," he stammered.

"So I do," said Harrigan quietly.

Fenwick tried to smile, but fear smoothed out the wrinkles that mirth tried to create, and left his face white and ghastly. He thought of the two miles of dusty road that separated Harrigan from his nearest neighbor, and the mournful sobbing of the pines intensified his nerves.

"But-but you cannot insure her," he spluttered. "It's impossible."

Harrigan reached forward and tapped him hard with a bony forefinger. "No one knows she's dead," he whispered.

His agent's throat became suddenly parched, and he breathed with painful fullness. The weird song of the pines increased in volume.

Again the farmer leaned forward and tapped him. "She's in the house, and I want you to insure her for a thousand dollars. Wait a moment and I'll show her to you."

The limp and perspiring agent glanced towards the door, but Harrigan read his thoughts. He reached forward and grasped Fenwick by the collar, and then, stooping down, kicked the lid off the long box. A figure wrapped in canvas lay inside it.

"Good Lord!" shrieked the insurance man. "What—what happened to her?"

"I fixed her with this ax," said Harrigan calmly. "She has been talking too much of late, and I got tired of her tongue."

The agent showed symptoms of apoplexy. The chair cracked as his opiate-lazy body sank against the broken back. "Come on, wake up," cried Harrigan irritably. "Get out your forms and

your pen and ink, and we'll insure her. I'll give you two hundred dollars out of the deal when I get their check."

He let the head of the ax fall noisily upon the floor, and the agent came to life again.

"Yes, sir; oh, yes, sir, I will," he stammered. "Five thousand dollar policy? Yes, sir, certainly."

Harrigan juggled playfully with the ax and the fountain pen, traveled at full speed across the printed forms.

"What—what name, sir?" gasped Fenwick. "What is—what was the lady's name?"

"Mary Ann Harrigan, maiden name O'Brien," answered the farmer.

"Ah, yes. Ann Harrigan, Mary, maiden name O'Brien," mumbled the nervous agent. "What—what age will she be next birthday?"

HARRIGAN looked puzzled. He balanced the ax in his hand and contemplated the ceiling. "Guess she won't have one," he said, slowly.

Fenwick stopped writing. "We must put in what age she—she will be next birthday," he surmised.

"Very good," said Harrigan. "I'll see what age she was last birthday. It's entered in this 'History of the Revolution.'"

He moved across the room to consult the worn volume that lay upon the mantel shelf, and the agent saw an opportunity to escape. With a bound he cleared the stool that blocked his path to the door, dashed down the green patch before the house and, springing over the low stone wall, fled at top speed, leaving proposal forms, fountain pen, and handbag on Harrigan's table.

A shout came down the wind, and a stone whizzed past him, and his short legs ate up the dusty road at a terrific gait.

An hour afterwards, Fenwick, with clothes all torn and spoiled, gratefully related the story of the murder of Mrs. Harrigan to the policeman in the nearest town, and when he had finished the officer propped himself against the saloon and laughed till the tears raced down his cheeks.

"Have ye run all the way?" asked the Law.

Fenwick snapped out an affirmative. The other's mirth-annoyed him.

"Well, this's a durned shame," grumbled the officer. "You've a heart, and you may be troubled with heart disease. I'll have to be speaking to you feller yet. You're the sixth insurance man that he has played the trick on this last month. That's a durned stuff with wool that he has in the box. He never had a wife, to my knowledge, and I've been round here this twenty years."

And again the Law propped itself against the saloon to ease the merchant bubbling within, while the representative of the Gotham and Glory Life Assurance Co. hurried down the street.

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Sparing the Toothbrush

CHARLES D. HILLES is president of the New York Juvenile Association, and in the course of his duties he deals with the sort of boys who are called bad. Not content merely with dealing with bad boys and trying to make them good, or to punish them for their badness, he has spent some time and money to find out what has made them bad and he has come to the conclusion that it is not sparing the rod that spoiled them, but sparing the toothbrush.

Investigation shows, he declares, that 91 per cent of the delinquent boys that come to his association to be looked after have bad teeth from which they suffer, and that instead of worrying much about their morals his association worries about their teeth, so that after two years of competent dentistry and the assiduous use of the toothbrush, 90 per cent of them are turned out reformed.

This seems to be a reversion to the Oriental idea that the seat of morals is located in the liver, only Mr. Hilles varies this somewhat by locating it in the stomach. His inquiry is not whether a boy is good or hearty; is he good in the stomach? is he hearty? He finds that the bad boy is usually an anemic boy, the anemia being due to poor digestion through insufficient nourishment caused by bad teeth. When this is corrected the boy becomes normal, takes on a sane and healthy view of life and its duties, and changes his whole moral attitude.

For a long time now there has been growing a tendency away from punishing bad children for even the most dogmatic of educators have come to realize that, after all, the grownups really know very little about the workings of the child mind, and that punishment for deeds which by adult standards were wrong, but which, according to child ethics were susceptible of quite reasonable explanation, was both stupid and inhumane. If there is any scientific basis for the theory of Charles Hilles, then the Birchrod will be regulated all the farther into the background and in its place will come the toothbrush—the new stimulator in righteousness—Indianapolis Star.

In 300 labor camps in California, 19,511 persons are housed, according to a report just made by the California Commission of Immigration, after a three months' inspection of such places. In each case special attention was paid to sanitation. The body specializes in handling complaints of immigrants and in investigating alleged labor frauds.

Look You! You Don't Mind-the-Paint Girls!

See What Others Think and Say of You!

"THEY PUT CARMINES ON THEIR LIPS TO PERSUADE US WHEN WE MEET THEM."

"POWDER AND PAINT."

"DE SHOULD TANGO OFF THE EARTH AND GIVE PLACE TO THE SAFE AND SANE GIRLS."

"MOTHERS THINK THE MAKE-UP ATTRACTS MEN AND HELPS MAKE GOOD MATCHES."

"MERE MAN," Virtually Sounding the View of All the Genuine Representatives of His Sex, Asks: "Why Do Girls Wish to Beautify What Already Is Most Beautiful? Why Embellish That Which, Above All Things, Needs No Embellishment?"

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

GAIN the question! Is it the painted, overdressed girl who is most popular with the men of today, or do they prefer the modest, natural beauty?

In the somewhat ironically gallant communication from one who signs himself, "Mere Man," and in a sharper epistle from "C. S. S." there is today voiced a dual protest against the mind-the-paint girl. "Why do girls attempt to improve where no improvement is possible?" "Mere Man" queries. "Why do they try to embellish what needs no embellishment? Why do they wish to beautify what is already most beautiful?"

In short, "to gilt refined gold, to paint the lily, to throw a perfume on the violet—this is wasteful and ridiculous excess." That is one of the perfectly logical and unanswerable arguments against make-up for young girls, whom nature endows with clear, fresh complexions. Or if the endowment is lacking, in individual instances, the doctor and not the beauty-doctor is the proper authority to consult. In a young person an unattractive skin is an evidence of anemia, indigestion or some other physical disorder. It is a danger signal of nature, a warning to be heeded, not a disfigurement to be covered up.

It would be a very foolish person who tried to keep the neighbors from knowing that he had a stagnant pool on his lawn by giving it a daily sprinkling from a perfume atomizer. And it's just as silly for a girl to think that she can make bad health beautiful by rouging puffy cheeks or powdering a red nose.

If there is one circumstance which makes a sensitive husband wince with uncontrollable distaste it is the discovery that his wife uses artificial aids to beauty. I know a woman whose sole concession to artificiality was the wearing of a small pad under her easily flattened pompadour. She threw it away before she'd been married a month. Her husband said he couldn't help feeling uncomfortable so long as he knew she had it on.

Another matron told me she and her husband had had only one real quarrel in their 10 years of married life. It took place the first year when she confessed she wanted to "touch up" her face preparatory to attending a rather elaborate dinner party. "He said he'd never go out with me if I did such a thing!" she confessed. Yet that man is no Puritan. His taste and not his morals rebelled.

Would such a man propose to a girl whom he never saw minus her make-up? It could not escape even love-blinded eyes, for there's nothing the least bit subtle about the carnal complexion of the modern girl. She wears her war paint as frankly as any Indian.

And I think that men, real men, who are neither in the first childhood nor their second, must be hopelessly bored by the procession of bones, collar and ankle to which the present styles are treating them. I doubt if they're indignant at the silly, would-be seductive little girls in slit skirts and split waists. I fancy they're just tired. It's not the mood that induces or produces romance.

My correspondent signing him or herself "C. S. S." says:

"It is a pity some of these painted and powdered girls cannot see themselves as others see them. I suppose it is done to attract attention. It does. But if they could only hear the comments

Betty Vincent's Advice to Lovers

Defining Real Love.

If you think you are in love with two persons at once the chances are that you are in love with nobody.

Real love, the sort on which marriage should be based, means that your life will be unhappy and incomplete if deprived of the society of the one person. I believe that no one can have that particular feeling for more than one person at the same time.

Of course, many persons marry for lesser reasons, and many manage to turn out unhappily. But if you clearly understand that your love for the person you marry should be utterly different from any other emotion you've ever had I doubt if you will have any difficulty in choosing between possibilities.

M. E. writes:

"What should a girl do if a young man tries to kiss her? My friends always get angry because I won't let them."

It is best to let your friends get angry at you. No nice girl permits nor invites promiscuous osculation. If your friends were the best sort of young men they would all the more admire you for your modesty and good sense.

M. B. writes:

A boy friend has appropriated one of my photographs and refuses to return it. What shall I do to get it back?

Write him a very insistent note, politely demanding its return on a certain day. If he does not comply, write him again, telling him that his continued rudeness is sufficient to bring your friendship to an end. After that completely ignore him. There are too many gentlemanly young men for you to know, without your having to keep this boy on your acquaintance list.

C. J. writes:

I am 15 years old, and every day at noon I see a very nice boy. I do not know who he is, but I think I should like him very much. How can I become acquainted with him?

The only way is through a proper introduction from some mutual friend.

M. B. writes:

I was introduced to a young man about five months ago at a social gathering where my parents were present. Since then he has taken me out quite a number of times, but has not yet introduced me to his parents. If he cared for me wouldn't he have done that before now?

Not necessarily. He may even propose before his parents come to see you.

R. J. O. writes:

I am a girl of 17, and know a young man three years my senior. We liked each other for two months. Lately we had a little quarrel. We do not



Billy Goat Helps Billy Pig

Sandman Story of How His Coming to the Rescue Saved Mr. Fox From Getting Mrs. Pig's Fat Duck.

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

BILLY PIG was sent to market one morning by his mother. "I think he had got his supper as easily when he heard someone say: 'Pick up your duck, Billy Pig. Mr. Fox made a mistake; it is not spoiled.'"

Billy Pig and Mr. Fox turned around and there was Billy Pig with his head lowered and pointed in the direction of Mr. Fox.

"You made a mistake, Mr. Fox. I am sure," said Billy Pig, his head and horns shaking as he spoke.

"Well, perhaps I did," said Mr. Fox, moving away. "I seldom make a mistake, but I guess I did this time."

"Pick up your duck," said Billy Pig. "That's my Mr. Fox was trying to make you think it was bad, and when you were out of sight he would have carried it off to his cave and eaten it for his supper. I will help you carry your basket; it looks heavy."

"Thank you," replied Billy Pig. "The basket isn't heavy, but I should be glad of your company and I thank you also for saving my duck!"

"Oh, that's all right," replied Billy Pig. "I am always glad to help a friend, and that Mr. Fox needs a good lesson, and I should have only been too glad to have butted him."

"Billy Pig is a pretty good fellow," Billy Pig told his mother when he reached home. "He helped me carry my basket through the woods. He did not tell her about Mr. Fox, and how near he came to losing the duck. (Copyright by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

ANOTHER SANDMAN STORY WILL BE PUBLISHED MONDAY.

Women employed in the rubber industry in British Guiana get 20 to 25 cents a day.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children. Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

When you've proved there's an easy, right way to wash, you wouldn't wash

the wrong, hard way, would you?

Well, there is an easy way—it's the Fels-Naptha way. And it's the right way, too, because clothes washed with Fels-Naptha Soap last longer and look better.

Why? Because with Fels-Naptha there's no hard rubbing to wear them out and no boiling to weaken the fiber. Then, too, they are sweet, clean and white.

Fels-Naptha takes less time and makes all kinds of work easier.

If your pans are greasy, Fels-Naptha will make them clean and bright in cool or lukewarm water.



This Is the Kind of Thing

Anty Drudge Likes to Hear

Mrs. Careful—"Just see, Anty Drudge, the wind tore my sheet in two this morning. But I can't complain, because I haven't had to buy new sheets or cases for five years. They last so long, because I never have to boil or hard-rub them. I use Fels-Naptha Soap, you know."

Anty Drudge—"Well, you certainly have discovered the benefits of Fels-Naptha. There are lots of other women have, too. But I wish more knew about it."

Better buy Fels-Naptha by the carton or box.



Follow the directions on the Red and Green Wrapper.

A Keen Appetizer

which increases the enjoyment of food in a marked degree, is

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Give a rare relish to Soups, Oysters, Fish, Roasts, Steaks, Salsas, Dressings and Baked Beans.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere

Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream

OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

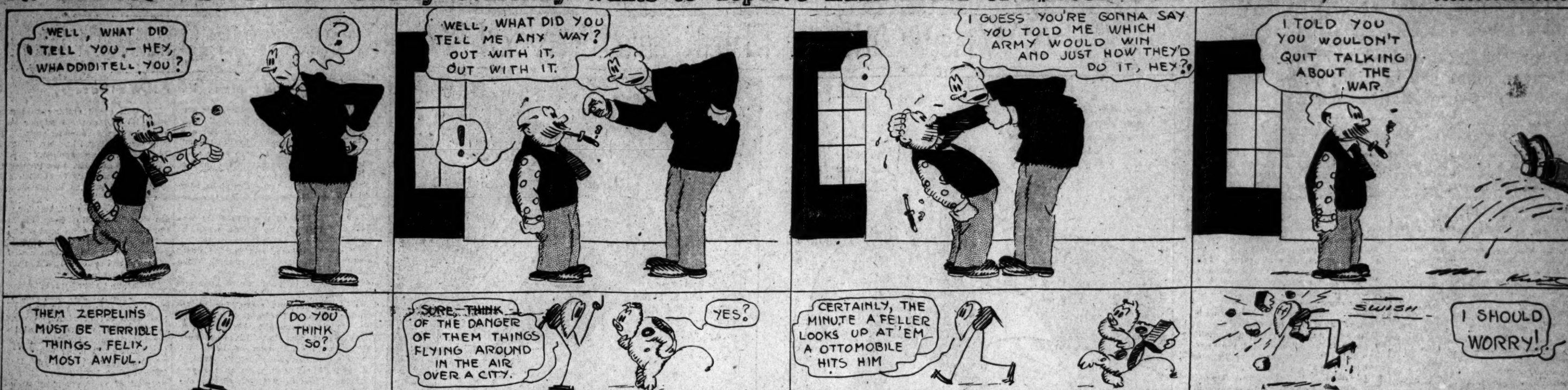
Remember You, Princess, that this Oriental Cream is the only one that contains no harmful substances. It is the only one that is really made. Accept no substitutes. It is the only one that is really made. Accept no substitutes. It is the only one that is really made. Accept no substitutes.

as the least harmful of all the skin preparations. It is the only one that is really made. Accept no substitutes. It is the only one that is really made. Accept no substitutes.

Our Cards Seem to Be Lost in the Shuffle—Let's Call for a New Deck

MR. SHORT SPORT: Shorty evidently wants to deprive Lunk Hedd of speech

By Jean Knott



O'TOOLE'S VICTORY GIVES MCGRAW A REAL ADVANTAGE

Ex-Pirate Will Enable New York Leader to Rest Up His "Big Three."

BRAVES HARD PRESSED

First String Pitchers Are Being Worked Overtime in Effort to Keep Up.

Victories by the Braves and Giants, while the Cubs and Cardinals were being defeated yesterday, seemed to define the National League flag race more sharply, leaving two contenders, Boston and New York, as the probable final contestants for first place.

The two teams are separated by but half a game, with every chance of continuing a ding-dong finish to the end. The success of Marty O'Toole, pitching for the Giants yesterday, was a life-saver for McGraw. It gives him a fifth pitcher on whom to rely for the relief of his big three, Matty, Marquard and Tesreau. All three have been pitching good ball, although Marquard has been unfortunate. Matty, too, requires about five days for his arm to recover from a hard game.

Thus O'Toole, if he can pitch good ball in about five games and win three, then, will help the needed rest for the big guns, without causing the Giants to slip back.

The Giants are now slight favorites to win over the Braves in the betting. Accounts of yesterday's games show that both contenders clubs had scores shot into them. However, the stories of the run-getting, epitomized:

Doyle Is Hitting Again.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Giants had a little scare for a time yesterday. The Dodgers nailing a run in the second. With two out Gets punted a beauty to left for a bag and stole second. McGraw's fly dropped safely in short left center and was good for a base, Gets scoring on the hit.

It was not until the fifth that the Giants could tie it up. In that session Doyle smashed the ball against the right field wall for a home run. Doyle was off with a pitched ball and walked. Fletcher fled to Wheat. Doyle reaching third after the catch. On Robertson's sacrifice fly to Wheat, Doyle scored and Burns reached second.

In the eighth Doyle made his fourth hit, a line single to center. Burns bunted safely, advancing Doyle to second. On a ball, Doyle went to third and Burns to second. On Fletcher's sacrifice fly Doyle scored and Burns took third. Robertson singled to left, scoring Burns.

Braves Have Close Call.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The Braves started out like easy winners in the first. Moran walked. Evers fled to second. Connolly walked. Gilbert fumbled the ball. Moran scored. In the fourth inning Killifer doubled to left. Connolly walked. Killifer singled to left, scoring Moran. In the fifth, Moran doubled to center, scoring Killifer. In the sixth, Moran doubled to center, scoring Killifer. In the seventh, Moran doubled to center, scoring Killifer. In the eighth, Moran doubled to center, scoring Killifer. In the ninth, Moran doubled to center, scoring Killifer.

Today's Rain Will Not Stop Sunday Auto Races.

The management of the automobile races in the hands of the St. Louis Automobile Club, declared that the rain on Sunday would not stop the events. The races will be held on Sunday and Monday, and the events will be held on Sunday and Monday. The races will be held on Sunday and Monday, and the events will be held on Sunday and Monday.

Seven Successive Defeats Force Hug Back Into Game

Cards' Boss Will Play Today

Much-Whipped Pennant Aspirants Open Long Road Trip at Cincinnati—Entire Squad With the Exception of Perritt and Butler Was Taken on Trip.

By W. J. O'Connor.

BEFORE leaving last night for Cincinnati, where the Cardinals, beginning this afternoon, will inaugurate a road trip of 23 games, Manager Huggins announced that he would put himself in the box score today. Hug has a deal of respect for Kenneth Nash, but he realizes that "Old Man Huggins" still is a pretty valuable asset to a club. The Cards need Hug's spark.

The defeat yesterday at the hands of the Corsairs was the seventh straight reverse for the local club, which now is battling against a slump that may land it in second division. The Pirates have been coming with a rush, and unless the Cardinals take a brace they will go tin-canning into the lower tier. This is one of the vagaries of a race that undoubtedly is the keenest eight-club battle in the history of baseball.

Just now the Cards are gripped by King Slumpus. Everything goes wrong at the precise moment when it will do the most harm. Take for instance yesterday's sad soiree. Jack Miller for six innings made one spectacular play after another. Starting the seventh, Collins beat out a hit over second. Kelly singled to center, jacking out of Collins's reach. The fact is Walter touched the drive but couldn't hold on. Both runners moved up on Vix's sacrifice.

Mr. Miller Isn't Airtight.

Then Knoch, a dead left-field hitter, smashed a single through Magee, scoring Collins and sending Kelly to third. But now for the "Break." Wagner slashed a grounder at Miller, who had a double play looking him square in the face. Jack booted the ball and Kelly, who had been playing like a champion, was out. The Cardinals might have had a chance in extra innings.

Barring Miller's boot in the pinch, the game was well played, a vast improvement over what has been displayed in previous games this week. It was Pittsburgh's fourth victory in 19 games.

On the current road trip, which opens today at Cincinnati, the Cards have taken every player on the payroll but Polly Perritt and Artie Butler. The latter, an infielder, probably will be shipped to the American Association, while Perritt is abed with a fever and suffering almost a nervous breakdown. The Cards have a very good chance of winning the pennant, but they have a very good chance of losing it.

Cards May Help Braves.

This final trip of the Cardinals may prove an important one. Hug's team

QUINET LEADING TRAVELERS, ONE UP, IN MORNING PLAY

Former Open Golf Champion Has Edge in National Title Finals.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 5.—Francis Ouimet of the Woodland (Mass.) Club, the 1913 open champion, was 1 up over the amateur champion, Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair, N. J., at the end of the first round in the final national amateur open golf championship at the Elwaco Links today.

The William J. Lamp Brewing Co. has given a trophy in the design of a cup for the winner of the eight-car crew race between members of the Western, Century, St. Louis, Mount City, Baden and North End rowing clubs. The trophy is to be competed for until the same club has won it three times. Some of the clubs have several entries, beginning today. The design and creation of the trophy was made by Marmaduke J. King. The cup is made of heavy sterling silver, resting upon a base of ebony. The cup is 24 inches high and 18 inches wide.

Post-Dispatch Want Ads are inexpensive, efficient and work with amazing rapidity.

SPORT SALAD BY L.C. DAVIS

A Fool There Was.

A FOOL there was who reserved a seat (Even as you and I) To see the Athletics and Cards compete. (The fool he thought he would have a treat.) But now that rooster has got cold feet (Even as you and I).

Oh, the cheers we waste and the jeers we waste And the wonderful things we had planned. Belong to the guy who had a hunch That the Cardinal team would lead the bunch— And he could not understand.

A fool there was and his goods he spent (Even as you and I). And every day to the game he went. Where he bet his dough and lost every cent. For a fool must follow his natural bent (Even as you and I).

Oh, it isn't the loss of the filthy dross That stings like a deadly drug; It's the thought of getting a knock-out From a patched-up, raggedy tail-end That could not beat a rug.

There will be baseball, however, in one of the big league parks. The Wabados, said by their manager to be the greatest "rigid" team on earth, will play Saturday, Sunday and Monday afternoons at Sportsman's Park. Returns on all the important games will be given.

is in a position to prove a decisive factor because of its ability to beat the Giants, and if the Cards can make two out of four much better off. After a two-day trip in Cincinnati, the Cards go to Pittsburgh for three days. Their stop is in Boston, but they have two days to make the trip and reach Philadelphia, where they play four and five respectively.

Hug's team isn't so far out of the race that they couldn't come on and cause excitement, although it must be admitted that with yesterday's defeat, the last hope of the pennant was shattered. But it wouldn't be at all surprising to see these same Cardinals take a brace in Boston and Pittsburgh.

The cold air seemed agreeable to Harry Coveleskie, who had considered the better of the argument with Earl Hamilton, the star of the Ricksy curving staff. Hamilton, usually the hardest kind of a puzzle for Detroit, was hit hard and often, and was replaced in the seventh inning by Balchley, the little right-hander.

No scoring was made on the younger in the eighth, the only thing in which the Tigers faced him. The Browns scored on Coveleskie in the sixth, when Austin walked, and was replaced in the seventh inning by Balchley, the little right-hander.

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BROWNS MAY LOSE \$25,000 BATTERY RECENTLY SIGNED

Reliable Source States Feds Have Grabbed Loudermilk and Severeid.

According to Federal League sources of information considered reliable, Pitcher Grover Loudermilk and Catcher Severeid, now with the Louisville American Association team but recently reported as having agreed to join the Browns at the end of the season, will not show up where the local Browns are at the end of the season.

Severeid is a great catcher, according to figures, which show him to be one of the best hitters behind the bat. Loudermilk's reputation is more or less tainted, on paper. He has been an average of four bases on balls for each nine-inning game pitched and has suffered reverses in the last five games.

Wiley Taylor, a Browns pitcher who has worked in that is to say, since his reported transfer to the Browns, has been pitched to play with a Federal League club next season.

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WRAVY'S COLUMN

A Good Time Coming.

ST. LOUIS saw the last of the Federal League club here yesterday. The fact will cause few aching bosoms, while others will swell with joy. A home stay in St. Louis for a Federal League club is every bit as enjoyable as a sentence to Jefferson City.

Neither money nor enthusiasm is on tap here, at Handian's Park; while, on the road, the crowds do not have to be invited to come down to the front and occupy the box seats.

THE TEAM WILL BE BACK AGAIN. NEXT YEAR, according to reliable authority—we refer to Mr. Philip de C. Ball, who is the only man among baseball magnates of the world at whom Diogenes would take a second look.

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ST. LOUIS TEAMS COMBINED BOAST ONE .300 HITTER

Clarence Walker of the Browns, Still Lingers in the Upper Classes.

Only nine batters in the National League are in the .300 class, according to unofficial averages today.

Ross, Erwin with his average of .361, acquired in 20 games with Brooklyn, is leading. Next are Dalton (Brooklyn), .338; Becker (Philadelphia), .317; Daubert (Brooklyn), .317; Gonzales (Cincinnati), .314; Grant (New York), .313; Magee (Philadelphia), .306; Connally (Boston), .306; Phelan (Chicago), .304; Wheat (Brooklyn), .298.

With three men among the leaders Brooklyn is setting the pace for the clubs with .289, and New York is next with .281.

James (Boston), with 30 wins and 4 defeats; Doak, with 17 and 5; Rudolph (Boston), with 19 and 4; Mathewson (New York), with 21 and 3, lead the pitchers. Herring (Cincinnati) has the most stolen bases, 41.

What right's he got to say three days are enough for any pitcher to rest up. Knowing 100 balls to a batter once in one-and-one-half-hours out of every 727 baseball players are hired to work. Everyone knows the only time we really do this is when we work the batter. And we don't do that often enough to make our heads sore.

No ball player can be expected to get a complete rest under five days. ALL OF US PLAYERS.

FELDER JONES must get the heartache every time he takes his seat in the cave in advance of each afternoon's victory and cheese exhibition. If there was any major league baseball at Federal League Park, Friday, it would be the pitching of Chief Johnson and one or two incidents that even Jones cannot hope to do any thing with. Only the complete reorganization of the personnel of this team can give Phil Ball a winner.

Here are a few of the things that seem to all the club, right now: A pitcher playing second base—a slow-footed, heavy twirler, at that.

A minor league first baseman who is growing more so, instead of better.

Two outfielders who don't measure up to the requirements. A pitching staff that, at present, will not do, owing to its physical condition.

Jones has good catchers and good pitching, when all is well; but for the rest, why labor analyzing something that is self-evident? Jones has a lot of moves to make before he jockeys the local Feds into major league prospects.

COY DOLAN'S CHANCE WAXES. With the Cards squared away for a nice little slump, Coy Dolan's chances of securing the base running honors of the National League are decreasing. Coy now owns 30 platters, against Herring's 41 and G. Burns' 59. Becker is tied with Coy for third place. The Cards are third in the League with 151 to New York's 175 and Cincinnati's 174. Herring, like Huggins, is building a team for speed.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH RECORD OF MARKETS

WHEAT MARKET IS REACTIONARY ON LIGHT TRADE

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET MAKES A NEW RECORD

EGG PRICES STEADY; POULTRY UNCHANGED

FINANCIAL

Police Get Orders to Arrest a Baptist Circuit Rider of St. Mary's, Mo.

WOMAN TELLS OF CASE

Sister-in-law of Wounded Man Says She Told Him of Clergyman's Messages.

A general order for the arrest of the Rev. Philip M. Grogg, Baptist circuit rider, of St. Mary's, Mo., was read to the police of all districts today, following the shooting of August Childs, a fireman, of 2843 Lucky street, in Grogg's room at the Terminal Hotel.

Childs told the police he was shot while trying to wrest a revolver from Grogg's hand after he had turned over to Grogg 30 letters written by the minister to Mrs. Childs, who is 22 years old.

Childs said Grogg induced him to sign a receipt for \$200 as payment for the letters and then, instead of paying the money, drew a revolver on him.

After the shooting Grogg escaped, taking the letters with him. Childs went to the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Emmet Vaughn, at 3114 Washington avenue, where he and his wife have lived for three weeks.

At the Vaughn home it was said Childs was in an excited condition, no one could be permitted to see him, and his wife was too hysterical to make a statement.

Mrs. Vaughn repeated the story which she said Childs had told her about the events leading up to the shooting. Childs, she said, had accused Grogg of causing Mrs. Childs to leave their former home in Cape Girardeau and of writing many letters to Mrs. Childs.

Mrs. Vaughn said she read one of the letters and its tone was such, she deemed it her duty to show it to Childs.

About four years ago, she said, when Childs and his wife were living with Mrs. Childs' parents at Cape Girardeau, Grogg appeared there as an itinerant preacher and became a friend of the family.

Childs, his sister-in-law says, alleges that about a year ago Grogg began a systematic attempt to turn Mrs. Childs against her husband and to induce her to leave Childs eight months ago and come to the Vaughn home in St. Louis.

Mrs. Vaughn said Mrs. Childs had been here for some time when the large number of letters written to Mrs. Childs from St. Mary's and surrounding towns aroused her suspicion. Without Mrs. Childs' knowledge she got possession of one of the letters.

She said it was from Grogg, who wrote that he had 100 acres of wheat ready to be harvested and that when he got the money for it he would take Mrs. Childs to California and make her queen of his home. Mrs. Vaughn made inquiries as to Grogg and was informed he had a wife and six children at St. Mary's.

Five or six months ago, she said, she learned Grogg was a patient at the Methodist Hospital. She went there and showed the letter which she had read, reproaching him for sending such a message. She said he promised he would write no more letters to Mrs. Childs, but the promise was not kept.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Vaughn said, Mrs. Childs' parents had been consulting her whereabouts. Three weeks ago Mrs. Vaughn wrote to Childs, telling him his wife was at the Vaughn home. Childs came here.

His wife showed him 20 letters she had received from Grogg. Many of these, Mrs. Vaughn said, were couched in endearing terms and all contained attacks on Childs' character, telling her of his alleged misconduct while she was away from home.

Heedless of his Minister. After reading the letters Childs went to southeast Missouri to demand satisfaction of Grogg. He followed the preacher to Oak Ridge and other towns but failing to overtake him went to St. Mary's and stayed over night at Grogg's home.

The preacher returned next morning and Childs, according to Mrs. Vaughn, slapped him and demanded an apology. Grogg, she said, promised he would not write any more letters to Mrs. Childs.

Despite the promise, Mrs. Vaughn said, Grogg a week ago wrote another letter to Mrs. Childs, urging her to go to California with him.

Offers to Buy Letters. A week ago, Mrs. Vaughn said, Childs and Grogg met at Union Station by appointment and Childs threatened prosecution. Grogg, she said, offered to pay \$100 to Childs if he would return the letters. It was arranged they should meet at the Terminal Hotel last Tuesday, but Grogg wrote he had been delayed and would be there Friday.

Grogg registered at the Terminal Thursday night. He was accompanied by a man who registered as Charles R. Bartlett.

Childs told the police he went to the hotel about 10 p. m. yesterday and met Grogg in a room on the second floor. Grogg, he said, offered him \$200 for the letters. Childs said he turned the letters over to Grogg, who made out a receipt for \$200 and asked him to sign it. Grogg, he said, held a purse in his hand, as though about to pay over the money. When Childs looked up Grogg was pointing a revolver at him.

The preacher, he said, exclaimed: "Until now you've had the law on your side. Now it's on my side." Childs grabbed the revolver and attempted to wrest it from Grogg.

The weapon was discharged and Childs was wounded in the abdomen. No one else was injured. Mrs. Vaughn said another man then entered the room and threatened him with arrest. Grogg and the other man gathered up the letters, put them in a paper and disappeared. Childs then went to the Vaughn home and last night Mrs. Vaughn said the police of the shooting.

Conference Called After Examination Shows Colon Bacilli in Several Milk Tests.

Opportunities to Help Will Be Given on Leffingwell Avenue and Page Avenue.

Loss of the Week Is \$2,970,250; Loans Increase \$7,529,000.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Evening Post in its copyrighted financial review today says:

The really important development which financial markets had to consider today was the positive assurance in the British Premier's Guildhall speech, that the English Government is looking forward to a settlement with Belgium.

This belief was perhaps a little shaken by the news that the German campaign in France, by the prodigious losses which might have been incurred, and by the nearer possibility of the fall of Paris.

The problem is doubtless one of highly perplexing adjustment after a kind of dislocation such as has never occurred in our commercial history. The back of all stand the facts that our difficulties are known, and have been boldly grappled with, and the new opportunity, which is a most exceptional character, can in some ways be made to work to our advantage.

The prompt and ready acceptance by the banks of the plan to finance the home requirements and foreign debt of the United States, means, first, that our financial institutions are ready to meet the needs of the world, and second, that the problem is squarely presented and assurance of mutual co-operation is assured.

The two sure consequences of this action will be, first, a return to normalcy of international exchange, and second, a return to normalcy of the working basis for all ordinary buyers and sellers, both in the United States and in the world.

The banks increased their short-term loans in the week ending Sept. 5, 1914, by \$2,970,250. This increase was not unexpected. In view of the fact that the banks had shown a tendency to increase their loans to various other borrowers, whose obligations were not yet due, the increase in circulation represented by the banks alone was \$7,529,000, while the increase in circulation represented by the banks alone was \$11,200,000.

The clearing house showed a decrease in the deficit of \$3,372,300. The deficit for the week ending Sept. 5, 1914, was \$129,580, and for banks alone at \$2,970,250. The statement as a whole, however, is a very satisfactory one, reflecting the advance arrangements by some banks to finance their contributions to the new city loan.

Banks Show a Further Weakness in Reserves. The statement of the average condition of clearing houses for the week ending Sept. 5, 1914, shows that the cash reserve decreased \$1,200,000, leaving a deficit of \$57,120,300 below last year's level.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The statement follows: Average condition. Loans, \$12,950,000, increase \$2,970,250. Cash reserve, \$12,950,000, decrease \$1,200,000. Deficit, \$57,120,300, increase \$1,200,000. Total assets, \$12,950,000, increase \$2,970,250. Total liabilities, \$12,950,000, decrease \$1,200,000. Total surplus, \$12,950,000, increase \$2,970,250.

Gold and Silver. The statement of the average condition of clearing houses for the week ending Sept. 5, 1914, shows that the cash reserve decreased \$1,200,000, leaving a deficit of \$57,120,300 below last year's level.

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Cardinal Ferrata Made Papal State Secretary

He Presided Over Barchanistic Congress Held Last Year at Malta.

ROME, Sept. 5.—It is officially announced that Cardinal Dominic Ferrata has been appointed Papal Secretary of State.

Cardinal Ferrata, the newly-appointed Papal Secretary of State, was born in 1817 at Montefiore, Italy. His work as Papal Nuncio at Paris, as Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops in Rome, stamped him as a finished diplomat. He presided over the Barchanistic Congress, held last year at Malta.

In 1901, when the late Cardinal Rampolla resigned as Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Ferrata was mentioned as a probable candidate for the office.

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PRINTING AND ADDRESSING
 LETTERHEADS envelopes each \$1.50

A. C. CO. 125 Franklin; both phones (c)
 BELTZER TRAIL Motors and Storage Co. 1912
 85 Midway st. Phone Midway 235. Kinloch
 BLAWFORD's moving van. \$2.50 load-
 range, connected; furniture in exchange
 (c)
 B. S. LOAD; large loaded van. Royal Mov-
 ing Co., 4400 East, Delmar 6911. (c)
 COTE BRILLIANT Auto Truck Moving
 and Storage Co. taken in exchange, Delmar
 202. Forest 2000. (c)
 WAGNER Brothers, moving and storage, guar-
 antee better service for less money. Cam-
 den 1500. (c)
 BROWN WAREHOUSE—livery of Wash-
 ington and Franklin av. 1912-23
 Furniture av.; money advanced when de-
 posited. Phone Central 4000. (c)

PROFESSIONAL

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

WANTED—All old accounts for collections; advice given. Box 8-793, Post-Box 117.

ADVICE—FREE—No fee without case. Legal terms; all cases promptly. 412 Lexington, Suite 107, Chicago, Ill. 60611. (312) 462-1111.

LEGAL MATTERS—Attended to charges; reasonable; experienced lawyer; advice free. Call 1-800-368-5607.

CENTRAL LAW Bureau—808 Chestnut Suite 200; attends to all legal matters; all cases; reasonable; experienced attorney; advice free. (312) 462-1111.

DANCING

ALL this season's latest dance taught; private lessons. Mrs. Miller, 4415 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60630.

PRIVATE dancing lessons given. 4415 Washington Blvd., guaranteed in six lessons. Phone 441-5555.

NATIONAL Dancing Academy, 21st Ave.,

LEARN to dance at Dreamland, Olive St.,
near Grand, in Midland, Midland, Tex. Day

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION

SEE C. C. CHIRMAN 200 cents
Bids: shorthand, typewriting, languages.
.....
TEACHER—Young wishes to take in gram-
mar grade studies. See G-341, P-D.
.....
PROFESSIONAL
.....
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
Miss Edith Calen has moved from 6311
Lewis street to 1211 1/2 Jackson street.
Bids: New phone numbers Olive 4811
and 4812.
.....
blemishes removed by electric. (ca)
.....
THEATRICAL
.....
ALL professional actors and actresses
who know how to teach correctly
and who can sing, dance, act, and
dancing and singing. Belmont School of
Theatrical Arts, 1111 1/2 Jackson street.
.....
CONCESSIONS—And plant shows
for week commencing Labor day, met
at 10:30 a. m. See 314 Jane Johnson
Rate 3141 locus.

LADIES Wtd.—3, to work my concessions;
under and pleasant work; good salary.

STEADY AND DISCREET. Wm. good salary.
Industrious. Ref. 214 Locust.
LADY—For valuable acct. good singer;
sail after 6 p. m. Day's 3rd Ave.
MOVING PICTURE ROAD SHOW—For sale;
complete; sell or trade for automobile.
Refers. Hillside, Mo.
PIANIST—Man, to assist violinist for con-
certing lunch. Cady's saloon, Newstadt apt.
Ensign.
SINGER—Experienced soprano. Desires re-
ferrals. Hillside, Mo.
Post-Dispatch. (7)

ROOMS and BOARD

Large, comfortable, well furnished rooms,
Solid stable, 19c per line, excellent rooms for
board, 25c per line, 25c per line, 25c per line.
Refers. Hillside, Mo.
Post-Dispatch. (7)

SOUTH—South of Chouteau at

SOUTH-Forest Park; NORTH-North of Cass-Easton avenues; CENTRAL-Levee to Grand, Chouteau to Cass-Easton; WEST-Grand to city limits, Chouteau avenue-Forest Park to Cass-Easton.

ROOMS FOR RENT-CITY

MISCELLANEOUS

BED ROOMS-Private; by day or week, quiet, convenient location, Belmont 416. (7)
Beds 10, bath, kitchen, central heat, gas, refrigerator, sink, stove, tile floor, large closets, central heat, gas, and screen. Central Easton. (8)
Large, steam-heated southern-exposed room, continuous hot water, excellent table, refrigerator, gas, etc. Central Easton. (9)

CHEAP

3100—Furnished and unfurnished
\$1.50 up; gas, bath, phone.

BELL, 814—New; quiet, cool, clean, light front room; lat floor; gas bath; phone; \$100.00.

KARLSON, 1926—Furnished housekeeping and sleeping rooms; cooking gas; \$120.00 to \$275.00.

MORRIS, 107 N.—Furnished rooms, \$1.00 per week.

STANLEY, 101—Nice little place, convenient location; Lindell Room.

THURISTON, 1923—Neatly furnished housekeeping room; \$100.00. Call for apt.

WATSON, 1923—Nice little place; apt housekeeping.

WAYTON, 2835—Nicely furnished front room, complete housekeeping; gas range, all conveniences; reasonable rates.

WILKINSON, 1923—Furnished housekeeping room; connecting housekeeping rooms with large apt.

WORTHINGTON, 1914 R.—3 rooms and bath; laundry; call 2 to 5 p.m.

ZIMMERMAN, 1923—Furnished for housekeeping; good for cooking; a well-kept place.

NANKLIN, 510—Large second floor room; light housekeeping; bath; Kinloch phone.

RANKLIN, 2712—Furnished housekeeping front rooms, also connecting rooms; \$2.50 second floor. (1)

ASHBURN, 2002—Two clean rooms for housekeeping; gas range, bath, water in kitchen. (C) (1)

FARRINGTON, GSA N—Newly furnished rooms; clean kitchen, gas range, bath, water in kitchen. (C) (1)

JACKLED, 1502—Rooms, single or double, including gas st., no dish-trap in kitchen. (C) (1)

JUNDELL, 3548—One full-floor room for housekeeping; gas range, bath, water in kitchen. (C) (1)

ROBERTS, 1815—Nicely furnished rooms, with gas range, bath, water in kitchen. (C) (1)

ROBERTS, 8008—Neatly furnished rooms with or without light housekeeping; free phone, gas range, bath, water in kitchen. (C) (1)

ROBERTS, 8009—Neatly furnished rooms with or without light housekeeping; good location; parking convenient preferred. (C) (1)

ROBERTS, 8010—Neatly furnished rooms with or without light housekeeping; gas range, bath, water in kitchen. (C) (1)

ROBERTS, 8011—Newly furnished, electric-light housekeeping rooms; gas range; electric bath; water in kitchen. (C) (1)

ROBERTS, 8017—Beautifully furnished (rental) rooms; electric-light housekeeping; gas range; electric bath; water in kitchen. (C) (1)

ORGAN, 2434—Nicely furnished, first-floor housekeeping rooms; gas range.

Phone, Laundry, Reasonable. (11)
 BRIAN, 3439-Nica, new housekeeping
 items: gas range, electric light, iron
 etc; 50. ex.; also large room, suitable
 for housekeeping.

BOOKS

INVENTOR BURGESS.
EILET BURGESS, inventor of the Purple Cow, the Googs and other amusing oddities, has come to the relief of humanity for whom a Webster's Unabridged is insufficient. Burgess holds that moderns need a number of new words more expressive and comprehensive than any now in use. There are persons and conditions not described with sufficient brevity. We need new tags for these. The growth of life is too slow; why not hasten it? "Elegance Unabridged," a New Dictionary

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words You Have Always Needed. So the Result is highly entertaining. Here are a few of the new definitions:

"Gorm, a human hog; to take than one's share."

"Humzlecoco, an intimate talk, a confidential colloquy."

"Snash," vaia talk; a project that born dead."

There are 300 of these choice scientific. Each is wittily explained in a page itself. For example:

"A humzlecoco is an animated conversation between two women over the fence. It is a business talk between partners and their credit man behind the locked doors of the office; it is directors' meeting which results in Job being appointed."

"Ward politicians hold huzzelcoo on the back rooms of saloons and make their 'slates.' Mother and daughter buy a huzzelcoo in Nettie's pink crepe bed-room. A young man who has become so attentive after the baseball captain and his manager have a huzzelcoo. Five-Bace Murphy is put in the park discussing a moon, or sat in the parlor with Moony Mame, the Men-Man-ester, till 2 a. m.—then I pity you, you'll never know what a good, hot huzzelcoo means. (See Vorlander.)

"The huzzelcoo that Mary had With me, the other night, Was intimate and personal. And—well, you know all right!

"The huzzeeo her father had
With me, soon after that,
Was intimate and personal—
I left without my hat!

Herb Roth has illustrated "Burgess Unabridged" with full sympathy for the subject. (Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

**THE BURDEN OF FEELMENTIN
EDNESS.**

ACCORDING to conservative es-
timates there are between 300,
and 400,000 feeble-minded persons
in the United States. Among these are
included idiots, imbeciles and morons.
is, therefore, quite a problem what

with the feeble-minded. They cannot produce their share of the world's goods. But they must consume. Eventually that would not be very fortunate. They get into mischief. They are irresponsible, therefore fall on a easy path. They become criminals. In a word, they are real anti-social. Worst of all, they reproduce according to their kind.

While attempts to look into the problem have been made in many parts of the country, the training school at Vineland, N. J., stands out as the leader in this work. In connection with this school there is a research department where very serious work is done. This department is under the guidance of Dr. Henry Herbert Goddard. His work

Ireland has attracted international attention. His writings on the subject are authoritative. His "Kallikak Family" for instance, is now used as a text on the subject of mental deficiency. For these reasons Dr. Goddard's is a most contribution in the form of an excellent treatise on feeble-mindedness will be of unusual interest. In this book "Feeble-Mindedness—Its Causes and Consequences," Dr. Goddard discusses 17 cases which he has had under his personal observation. He gives a personal, antecedents and the grade of each case. It is clear from going through these cases that feeble-mindedness is hereditary. It is simply written in the blood. The investigations conducted in this matter, has involved a study of

Aside from the problem itself, the study of these cases as presented in the book, through charts, etc., is very interesting. These studies in the light of the Mendelian law of heredity demonstrate that society must do something to check the increase of the mental deficient. It is estimated, from experience, that at least 50 per cent of the immoral and criminal classes are feeble-minded. Institutions for delinquent children report between 50 and 80 per cent of feeble-minded. We need not be surprised at this since the feeble-minded are usually not over 19 years old men-

ally. Yet we place responsible upon them as if they were grown persons, simply because physically they are grown.

Dr. Goodfard has done humanitarian service by giving these findings to the world. (MacMillan Co.)

GOOD BOOK FOR BOYS.

"The American Boy's Workshop," arranged and edited by Clarence E. K. ... and with instructions on the manufacture of useful things by the boys for their pleasure in the great out-of-doors, and in the home, both for summer and winter.

Many of the chapters have appeared in "The American Boy," while others were written for the book by men who

The book gives instruction in the manufacture of boats, canoes, aeroplanes, sailboats, kites, bows and arrows, how to make a camp in the most sanitary and approved manner; also swimming and skating, and other phases of the life of a boy, outdoors and within. It is a book which any boy would be proud to own. (David McKay.)

by a highwayman on the swinging
rot bridge across River des Peres, near
amm and Manchester avenues, about
last night. The robber took a
and a knife.

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GOOD BOOK FOR BOYS.
 "The American Boy's Workshop," a new book, planned and edited by Clarence B. Kellum, and published by Macmillan Co., is a book of instructions on the manufacture of useful things by the boys of America.

The book gives instruction in the manufacture of boats, canoes, aeroplanes, airplanes, balloons, kites, bows and arrows, ho-

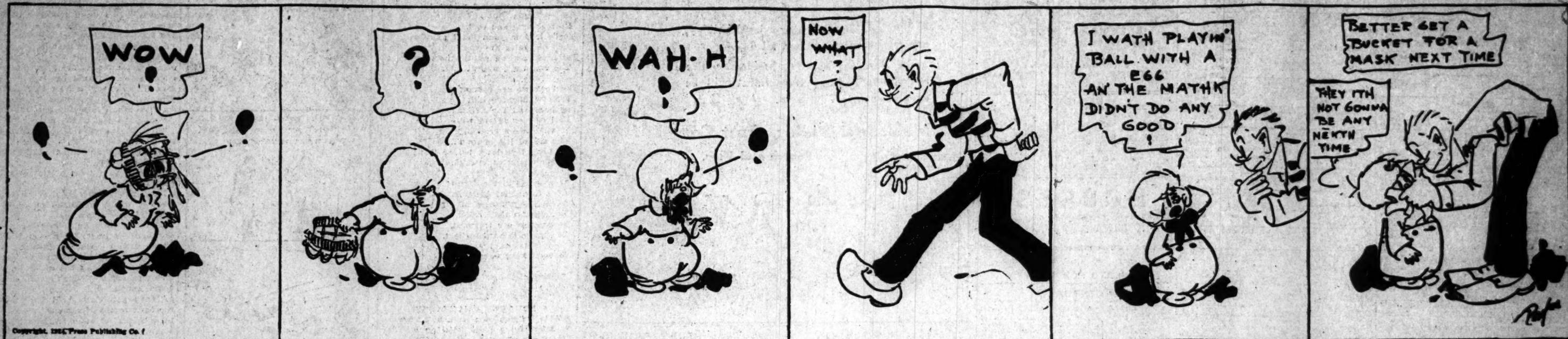
Waterproof your basement before winter sets in. No Dri-No Digging. The Waterproofing Co., 385 Chemical Bldg.

Howard E. Millington of 1263 Arlington avenue, Shrewsbury Park, was held up by a highwayman on the swinging foot bridge across River des Peres, near Hamm and Manchester avenues, about 10:30 last night. The robber took \$100 and a knife.

S'MATTER POP?

There ain't goin' to be no next time!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
 By C. M. PAYNE.



The Jarr Family

The cup contest winds up disastrously.

Written for the Post-Dispatch
 By ROY MCCORDELL

USUALLY the procedure of dancing for a cup at such places as Cheese Hill Inn is a simple thing. In the event here chronicled Jabez Smith, merchant prince, had brought the cup to the place secretly and bribed the head waiter so that the judges of the contest would award the cup to Mrs. Clara Mudridge-Smith. Complications came when Mr. George Lushford, better known as "Diamond George," one of Broadway's most widely worshipped wine agents, had appeared at Cheese Hill Inn with Miss Mazie Montessor, an agile sylph who devoted her fair young life to "sharpshooting," that is, capturing prize cups in dance gardens and roadhouse contests.

To those who know nothing of the ways and customs of the Land of Ostentatious Waste, it may be here stated that in the Spending World, whose main street is always the Gay White Way, a wine agent is a superior being and a "wine party" is a sacred function. Hence, with Mr. Lushford, wine agent, "buying wine ad lib" of the brand he boosted, and Mr. Jabez Smith buying a rival wine, and Mrs. Clara Mudridge-Smith, with Mr. Jarr as her unfortunate dancing partner, pitted against Miss Mazie Montessor, the head waiter was in a dilemma as to whom to hand the cup. The "judges" of the contest were only men of straw to do the head waiter's bidding, so it would seem that before long a pleasure party would be on the rocks at Cheese Hill Inn.

In his dilemma the head waiter looked for the manager and the proprietor, but at the first sign of war all along the line—the entrance of the rival wine party—the manager and the proprietor had taken to the latter's auto and were now on their way to another roadhouse.

Under normal circumstances the head waiter at Cheese Hill Inn would have had the cup awarded to the party buying the most wine before the contest and who naturally would buy the most to fill the cup and pass it around after their lady champion had won it.

But now this simple situation was complicated by the fact that one party was led by a wine agent and the other party had secretly furnished the cup, or at least the head of the one party, Mr. Jabez Smith, had.

"The only thing I can do is to stall and tire 'em out," muttered the head waiter to himself. "Let her go, professor!" he cried aloud.

As this was the fourth time he had called it, and as it was the fourth time Mr. Jarr had to get up and dance, that gentleman was in a state of perspiring collapse.

But Mrs. Clara Mudridge-Smith was dancing in high-heeled, short-vamp shoes that would have tortured anyone not of the female species to wear. Mrs. Clara Mudridge-Smith was also the tightest of modish skirts, and, in confidence, the lady was tightly laced. Hence she danced on and on to the strident ragtime tunes, as fresh as the proverbial daisy.

By the fourth round of the dance contest—Mr. Jarr would have called it "heat"—all other contestants, save Miss Montessor and her partner, and Mrs. Smith and Mr. Jarr, had been "picked," that is, diplomatically invited out of the contest, by the judges.

After the fifth round, the judges now announced a brief respite to allow the musicians to get their second wind, and in this recess Mr. Jarr got opportunity to whisper a brief entreaty and to slip some legal tender to Louis, the assistant head waiter.

Then the music struck up again and Mr. Jarr dragged his weary limbs to the firing line once more.

Mr. Jarr and Mrs. Mudridge-Smith danced round and round and round. Here it must be shown that we must never despise our humble former friends, for Mr. Ferdinand Floss, the floor-walker in the store where Clara Mudridge had been at the veil counter the days she got rich quickly by marrying, came, with his friends, as earnest admirers of the dashing matron and the unfortunate Mr. Jarr.

"They win the cup! Let those professionals sit down!" cried Mr. Ferdinand Fluff, loyally. "It's an outrage, they have been kept dancing nearly an hour!" And here Mr. Fluff consulted his wrist watch.

Only an hour? Mr. Jarr could have sworn, were he capable even of swearing, that he had been dancing to the hellish strains of ragtime since St. Vitus first gave his name to this form of affliction.

Mr. Jarr's feet felt like burning lead, only hotter and heavier. His brain reeled, only he felt he had no brain, only a chaotic ache as wide as interstellar space. Pains dull and cramping racked his frame. The hand in which he held the shapely fingers of Clara Mudridge-Smith at the proper angle for the modern dance—which is as though one is pointing at an airship—felt fractured from wrist to shoulder.

Then came a wild cry. "The cup has been stolen! Who stole the cup!" And like a skyrocket across a murky night flashed this glad intelligence to his numbered yet aching consciousness—the cup, the cruel, the accursed cup, the vessel of torture was gone!

"Who pinched the mug?" demanded Mr. George Lushford. "Here, Emil, Louie! What's this we got handed to us?"

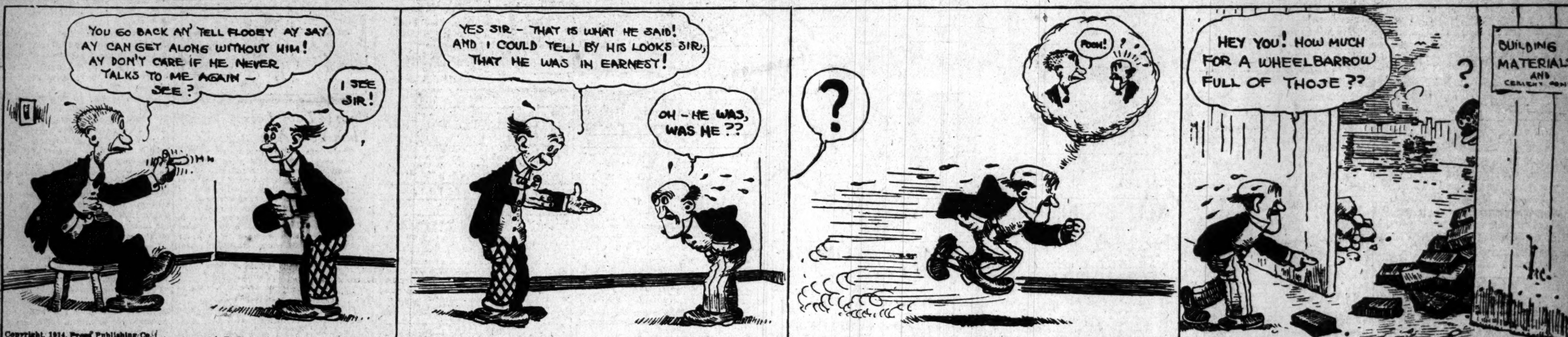
"Judgment! Judgment!" cried Mr. Ferdinand Floss and his party. "Mrs. Smith wins the cup! Where is it?"

"Mazie Montessor wins it! Why, that gink dancing with the other dame thought he was playing hot scotch!" cried Mr. Lushford's party. Fortunately Mr. Jarr was so far gone that he did not hear this last insult to his terpsichorean efforts.

There was so much excitement over the theft of the cup—it had been in plain view on a table near the dance floor—that nobody paid any attention to Mr. Jarr when Fitz, the waiter, who

Every Time Bertram Tries to Make Peace He Stirs Up More War!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
 By VIC.



At Union Market.



She: "Isn't it lovely for one to be able to do one's marketing? It's rather a bore to have to carry the vegetables home, but considering their cheapness I shan't mind that."

The "Sonny" South.



Fine Idea.
 JOHN: Do you intend to pay an income tax?
 BILL: No, I've had my salary reduced to \$200.
 JOHN: Then, of course, you'll expect a Christmas present of about five or six hundred dollars from your employers.
 BILL: That's about the size of it.

Good Disguise.
 LUSHER: What costume shall I wear at the masquerade?
 BUCK: Just go sober and no one will even look at you.

All Tied Up.

MACKINTOSH: There was quite a hitch in the festivities at Jigson's house last evening.
 BLUCHER: What happened?
 MACKINTOSH: Why, it was a wedding.

A Walk-Over.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER: Did Pharaoh overcome the children of Israel at the Red Sea?
 Small Boy: No, ma'am. It was a walkover for the Israelites.

Bill's Turn Next!



BUTTER: Hey! Come down off that tree, Bill, and take a turn. I'm kind of holding him.

Not a War Painting.



HE: Isn't that a stunning "Sarge"?"
 SHE: But where's his uniform?

Its Practical Utility.
 YOU wish," began the desolate instructor, "to take a course of lessons in expression?"
 "No, not a full course," replied the applicant, "just a lesson or two, so that I can readily assume an expression of profound contempt."
 "I see. But why do you wish to stop there?"
 "Cause that's all I've any use for in my business. I'm a waiter, you see, and sometimes people forget to tip me."

Why Learn to Count?
 MOLLY: How provokingly accurate some men are!
 DOLLY: I don't know any who are.
 MOLLY: Why, when I told Jack he might have just one kiss, that's all he took.
 Where His Mind Was.
 SUE: That "Blue Danube" is just in his head!
 He (absently): It can't compare with "Green River".

Stones St. Louisans Tell

"Uncle Joe" and Vic Berger.
 ROGER N. BALDWIN of the Civic League has just returned from a visit to many American cities to study municipal conditions. While he was in Milwaukee, he called on Victor Berger, the Socialist and former Congressman. Berger told Baldwin of an incident that occurred on the last day of the Congress which expired March 4, 1913, when both Berger and "Uncle Joe" Cannon ended their service as legislators.

The Way With Men.
 TWO neat.
 Small feet.
 And a shoestring loose.
 I bend, don't you.
 Before the shoe?
 One glance at the shoe and two at the silk.
 And an ankle showing as white as milk.
 And I tie a knot that will slip again.
 For that is ever the way with men.

A Careful Witness.
 It was during the course of a trial in Philadelphia that the cross-examining attorney put the following question to a witness:
 "Was it the defendant's habit to talk to himself when alone?"
 The witness pondered for a moment over this, and then cautiously replied:
 "Just at this time, I don't remember ever being with him when he was alone."

Th' Victor belong the Spoils.
 But Victory that Spoils th' honor o' nations or th' lives o' millions ain't wuth havin'. Ten cents 'll buy mo' happiness an' satisfaction in a tin o' VELVET than ten million 'll buy in a battle.